

حكايا عن الضل

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

28,741

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1975

Established 1887

Lisbon Military Reverses Itself Over Republica

LISBON, June 17 (AP)—The Portuguese military today reversed its decision to hand over the Socialist newspaper, Republica, to communist printers who forced the daily to close four weeks ago. The issue, which sparked a dispute among the two leftist parties, the provisional government, was sent back to the army's military council, the supreme political authority in Portugal. Members of the Communist workers' committee, visibly disappointed, said that the paper would not reopen before tomorrow or Thursday.

The military had planned to reopen Republica yesterday under its Socialist management, but it gave the key to the newspaper premises to the Communist printers instead, when the editors said that they would not resume publication unless the government agreed to conditions that would prevent a new shutdown.

Earlier today, a Socialist party spokesman reported that there had been further negotiations between the paper's Socialist officials and Copcon, the military security force charged with reopening the paper.

A Copcon statement issued at the same time accused the Republica officials of "disrespect for the right to work and non-observance of the decisions of the Revolutionary Council." It said that this was harmful to "the advance of the revolutionary process."

Fullout Message
Republica is the last major Lisbon newspaper not under Communist control. The government closed the paper after the printer's union refused to return it to the control of its Socialist editors only after the Socialist party threatened to pull out of the government.

Yesterday, when Maj. Dias Ferreira of Copcon arrived to reopen the building, chief editor Raul Rego and administrator Gustavo Somo handed him a list of conditions, which they said, must be met to prevent another attempt by the Communists to take over the paper.

They demanded that the owners be given the right to name shop foremen, that printers opposed to the paper's editorial content be allowed to move to other jobs and that the business managers who supported the printers, be fired.

"The Revolutionary Council doesn't accept conditions from anyone," Maj. Ferreira said, and gave the editors until 7 p.m. to accept the paper unconditionally. When they did not comply, he unlocked the back door and gave the key to a member of the workers' committee. But he also said that he would consult with the Revolutionary Council.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the council's political commission announced that reports of an imminent government reshuffle and of decrees that would bypass the civilian political parties were completely unfounded.

March in Lisbon
Today, thousands of workers marched through Lisbon calling for popular government and demanding links with the armed forces that would bypass civilian political parties.

Shouting, "Down with capitalism" and "Power to the people," the demonstrators marched down the central Avenida da Liberdade waving banners that called for a new constitution.

The statement gave no further details on this point and it was unclear if it referred to an immediate cease-fire to end months of bitter fighting between the liberation groups that reportedly cost at least 1,000 lives.

Conference sources said the liberation movements also were "working well" toward an agreement to integrate their respective armies.

An official said that "things are running very well indeed, much better than expected," as delegates went into a second round of discussions today.

The three black liberation groups represented at the talks, being held under the aegis of President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, are the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.



VICTORY CELEBRATION—Italian Communists cheering and waving clenched fists at a rally outside the Basilica of St. John Lateran yesterday to celebrate the party's dramatic gains in regional and municipal elections.

Jordan Allows Red Orchestra In From Cold

TEL AVIV, June 17 (NYT)—The Jordanian boycott has been lifted on "recordings" by the Red Orchestra led by Leopold Trepper, an Israeli, according to newspapers reaching Tel Aviv.

The announcement said that Mr. Trepper, a Pole who emigrated to Israel last year, had "no connection with cinema or music."

Otherwise, "next year will be an election year in the United States when the President cannot make definite decisions."

Mr. Sadat praised plans by Syria and Jordan to cooperate in military and civilian fields and called on the Palestinians to form a government-in-exile. Such a provisional government

Awaits Word on U.S. Policy Sadat Urges Geneva Talks Resume

BEIRUT, June 17 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published today that he was still awaiting results from the reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East, and he insisted the Arab-Israeli peace conference resume in Geneva before the end of the year.

"What I insist on with America is that we must go to Geneva during the remaining part of 1975," Mr. Sadat said in an interview with the newspaper An Nahar.

Otherwise, "next year will be an election year in the United States when the President cannot make definite decisions."

Mr. Sadat said he was satisfied with the assurances given by President Ford at their meeting in Salzburg that he would not allow the Middle East situation to slip back into stagnation.

"President Ford is not a cowboy like Johnson," Mr. Sadat said. "He is from the Midwest, where people are farmers. In our farmers, for example, we find sound character, stability, simplicity, frankness and coming directly to the point."

"I was happy to see these qualities in him. The truth of the matter is that we were tired of the cowboy policy followed by the Americans."

Israel Backs Peace Effort
From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, June 17.—The Israeli cabinet decided tonight to continue efforts for a new interim peace settlement with Egypt.

In a brief communiqué, the cabinet restated Israel's readiness to make further concessions for an agreement, provided Egypt did the same.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin reported to the cabinet on his recent talks with U.S. leaders in Washington and was empowered to continue the negotiations together with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Defense Minister Shimon Peres.

Israel is "prepared to review its position consonant with changes that may occur in the Egyptian position," the communiqué said.

The last effort for a peace settlement between Israel and Egypt, conducted by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, broke down in March when Egypt refused Israel's demand for a non-belligerency pledge in return for Israeli withdrawals in occupied Sinai.

Meanwhile, the Israeli parliament voted today to increase the military budget by \$83.3 million, dealing a sharp blow to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's unstable coalition government.

The finance and defense committees of the Knesset increased the military budget to 22.5 billion Israeli pounds (\$3.75 billion), disregarding government protests.

The increase was backed by 78 members of the 120-member parliament. The House vote, however, represented a solid defeat for the committee's restive members. Not a single Republican voted to accept Rep. Nedzi's resignation, said Rep. Nedzi's spokesman.

Rep. Nedzi said he would not resign until he had lost all faith in Rep. Nedzi's determination to conduct a vigorous investigation.

"They don't want an aggressive investigation," that's obvious," Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., one of the committee members, said of the mood on the House floor. "But we'll get our day in court."

Italy Reds Plan 'Initiatives' on National Level

By Paul Hofmann
ROME, June 17 (NYT)—The Italian Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, announced in an address tonight that after his party's big gains in nationwide administrative elections Sunday and yesterday, it would take "new initiatives" on the national level.

Speaking at a Communist victory rally in front of the ancient Basilica of St. John Lateran, Mr. Berlinguer said it was now "unthinkable" to presume that Italy's many problems could be solved without his party.

Mr. Berlinguer, secretary of the party, did not elaborate on what "initiatives" he had in mind, but this was generally understood to mean that his party would strongly push its bid for a permanent role in national decision-making.

The Christian Democratic party, which despite winning setbacks in the elections is still Italy's strongest force, has repeatedly rejected Communist offers of formal collaboration in running the country.

Tonight's rally was attended by a crowd estimated at 12,000. The mood was good-natured. A group of Communists in the vast square staged a mock funeral, carrying a coffin with the Christian Democratic emblem.

Complete returns for the local elections issued by the Interior Ministry today showed that the Christian Democrats' share of the 34.8 million votes cast was 35.3 per cent. In the parliamentary elections of 1972, the Christian Democrats won 38.8 per cent.

The Communist party got 33.4 per cent, against 27.2 per cent in 1972. The Socialists polled 12 per cent as compared with 9.6 per cent in 1972.

The Italian Social Movement, generally labeled Neo-Fascist, slipped to 6.4 per cent, against 8.7 per cent in 1972.

The Social Democratic party polled 5.6 per cent, against 5.2 per cent in 1972. The Republicans' percentage was 3.2 per cent, as compared with 2.9 per cent in 1972. Small groups shared the rest of votes.

The Communists emerged as the strongest party in the biggest cities—Rome, Milan, Naples, Turin, Genoa and Florence.

Earlier today, some Christian Democrats said privately that the unexpectedly huge Communist gains would prompt their party to ally with the Socialists.

The Socialist party now finds itself being wooed by both the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

Supported More
Since the early 1960s the Socialist party has collaborated, off and on, with the Christian Democrats in the central government.

At the same time, Socialists cooperated with Communists in many local governments.

The smaller allies of the Christian Democrats—the Social Democrats and the Republican parties—appear ready to go along with such an effort to revive what has long been known in Italian politics as the center-left formula.

If the Christian Democrats fail to win a renewed Socialist commitment for collaboration that would bar the Communists from the central government, early parliamentary elections might be called.

Both houses of parliament were elected in May, 1972, for a five-year term. Christian Democrats said today they were convinced that their party would fare much better in parliamentary elections.

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He renewed the administration's calls on Congress to lift the arms embargo. "We should like to see this bill passed at the earliest," he said.

The Turkish note was delivered the morning after Turkey's national security council reported that it had given Premier Suleyman Demirel a package of "proposals containing measures to be implemented against U.S. interests in Turkey."

The council declared that Turkey had been "seriously humiliated by the actions of a trusted ally."

Turkey has waited in vain for reversal of the American decision, which is both unjust and wrong in all its aspects," Foreign Minister Tansu Sabri Caglayangan declared.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said the Turkish note was being studied and there would be no comment "until we have a chance to review its contents in greater detail."

He



EXCHANGING VIEWS—Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi receiving Nguyen Thi Binh, of Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, in Tripoli yesterday.

Delegation Sees Butz

U.S. Said to Assure Europeans Of Action on Grain Complaints

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Representatives of the European livestock feed industry said yesterday they have been assured of prompt action to clean up U.S. grain inspection procedures.

The six-man delegation, representing the Federation of European Feed Compounders, said that unless the quality of U.S. grain and soybean meal is improved, it could force European buyers to look elsewhere.

Kenneth Arnott, president of the federation, told newsmen after a meeting with Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz that he could understand the problems associated with harvesting and moving vast quantities of grain and meal into export channels.

"Nevertheless, we have to accept a United States certificate of quality, and the thing that comes out of the other end of the ship's voyage is something rather different," Mr. Arnott said.

The delegation stressed that it was not here specifically to engage in a current dispute over U.S. grain standards and export inspections. The trip, he said, had been planned since late last year to see U.S. farm production and to check with suppliers.

Mr. Arnott said Mr. Butz "left us in no doubt that he was going to probe this very thoroughly" but said the secretary did not spell out specific actions.

Mr. Arnott and his colleagues displayed plastic bags of soybeans and corn showing broken kernels, trash and other foreign particles. A sample of high-grade Brazilian soybeans was also shown as a comparison.

One European said, however, that the samples were "extreme cases."

"You do have the capacity to put this right," Mr. Arnott said. "It seems to me incredible that a country with the technical resources and the skill to put a man on the moon cannot move corn from the United States to Europe without grinding it into dust."

Mr. Arnott said that while the quality complaints are "not a problem to face every year" with U.S. commodities, they still are of such importance as to require corrective action.

U.S. Grain Checkers Failed in Obligations

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI)—The Agriculture Department's internal investigative agency found two years ago that the Grain Division, which is responsible for assuring the safety and quality of U.S. grain shipments, was failing to meet some of its principal obligations. Some of those shortcomings have still not been corrected.

The problems found in the Grain Division ranged from withholding of information about dangerously contaminated grain to suggestions of cozy relations between federal officials and an organization of major exporters.

The findings were part of a 102-page report by the Office of the Inspector General, an agency that has since been divided into two units—the Office of Investigation and the Office of Audits.

Problems in the Grain Division cited in the report included the following:

• The division held up proposed instructions to inspectors because of objections by one asso-

Dangerous Gas Sweeps Over Munich Suburbs

MUNICH, June 17 (Reuters)—Most of the 91 victims of a potentially lethal cloud of gas that swept over the eastern outskirts of Munich last night were evacuated well enough to leave the hospital today.

Dangerous fumes seeped out of a chemical fertilizer warehouse last night, police said. They evacuated about 800 inhabitants of Heimerstetten and two other villages in the suburbs of Munich. The villagers have since been allowed to return home.

Bishop Told To Get Out of S.-W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, June 17 (AP)—Bishop Richard Wood, leader of the Anglican Church in South-West Africa, said today he is not surprised that he has been ordered to leave the territory.

"I was warned in March it was on the cards," he said. He was served an expulsion order yesterday and has to be out of South-West Africa by Monday. No reasons have been given.

Today, Bishop Wood's American wife was also ordered to leave the territory by Monday.

The bishop said: "I am taking legal advice but I suspect the whole thing is pretty well sewn up and I will have to leave."

The 54-year-old British-born bishop, who became a naturalized South African in 1965, has been an active supporter of black political groups in South-West Africa (Namibia) and particularly of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

He was involved in legal action that led to a court ban on the flogging of SWAPO supporters by Ovambo Homeland chiefs.

Currently, he is engaged in a probe into claims that voters were intimidated during elections in January in the Ovambo Homeland.

He has been accused in the South-West African Legislative Assembly of writing statements issued to the press by SWAPO in Windhoek and being the organizer of a march that the Namibia National Convention planned to stage in Windhoek Saturday. The march was banned.

"I deny all these allegations against me," he said.

Bishop Wood is the third Anglican bishop to be expelled from South-West Africa in seven years.

On Thursday, he marks his second anniversary as suffragan bishop of Damaraland, which is part of the territory.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

The director of the Christian Institute in Windhoek, Robert Friede, a German, has also been ordered to leave at the same time as Bishop Wood.

He has been acting for Bishop Colin Winter, a Briton, who was deported in 1972. Bishop Robert Mwa, an American, was expelled in 1974.

Egypt, Syria Concerned by Beirut Crisis

Little Progress Seen In Forming Cabinet

BEIRUT, June 17 (Reuters)—Egypt and Syria showed signs today of growing concern over the political crisis in Lebanon, where Premier-Designate Rashid Karami has been trying for three weeks to form a government.

Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Lutfi Metwalli handed President Suleiman Frangieh a message from President Anwar Sadat, which authoritative sources said concerned efforts to restore normal life to the country.

Meanwhile, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam conferred with President Frangieh and Mr. Karami.

Both Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Metwalli last month helped to mediate the conflict between the Phalangist party and Palestinian guerrillas.

Mr. Karami has made little progress in forming a government to replace the military cabinet led by retired Gen. Nureddin Rifal.

President Sadat's concern over the Lebanese situation was reflected in an interview published by the Beirut newspaper An Nahar.

He was quoted as saying that the situation "may be the loophole through which Israel could explode the Arab situation to gain time and disrupt all the international moves" for a Middle East settlement.

President Sadat charged that "foreign forces are behind what is taking place in Lebanon. They are trying from outside and inside the region to portray the matter as being one of confrontation between Lebanon and the Palestinian guerrillas."

Mr. Karami's efforts have foundered on the insistence of some parliamentary groups that he should form a government of national union including the Phalangists.

But Socialist Progressive leader Kamal Jumblatt, supported by leftists, opposes the inclusion of Phalangists and advocates a government formed of persons not members of parliament.

UN Says 2,652 From Indochina Ask Repatriation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—UN refugee officials have found 2,652 Cambodians and Vietnamese abroad who want to go home, a spokesman said here today.

About 187,000 Cambodians and Vietnamese are estimated to be outside their homelands.

The spokesman told newsmen that the UN high commissioner for refugees in Geneva, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, said that 1,982 Vietnamese and 670 Cambodians had signed declarations that they were going back voluntarily.

Of these, 67 Vietnamese are paying their own way and the rest have requested repatriation from the high commissioner—1,200 from Guam, 465 from the United States and 250 from other countries, mainly Thailand.

Among the Cambodians, 247 are paying their own way and the remainder have asked for repatriation—20 from the United States and 403 from other countries.

PRG Accepts Repatriation

PORT CHAPPEL, Ark., June 17 (UPI)—The Provisional Revolutionary Government in Saigon has accepted the principle of repatriation and the return of some refugees, a UN representative said today.

UN officials now are waiting for the PRG to turn over a list of the names of the Vietnamese they will allow to return.

Moscow, Bonn State 'Case' For One—or Two—Germans

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 17 (AP)—The Soviet Union and West Germany are quarreling here about how to say West Germany in the Russian language.

The dispute surfaced in a letter from Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Mr. Malik, the permanent Soviet delegate, protested that UN Secretariat members and West German diplomats had collaborated in making a "distorted translation into Russian of the name of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The UN, he said, had refused a document "for technical reasons" that altered the name. The original Russian document came out with the version "Föderativnaia Respublika Germanii," but in the revised version it was "Föderativnaia Respublika Germanii."

The Russians say "Germanii" is correct, but the West Germans disagree.

A West German diplomat said that "Germania" is the Russian nominative case, the same case as used in the German name of the country, "Bundesrepublik Deutschland." If "Germanii," the possessive, or genitive, case were correct, he said, the German name would be "Bundesrepublik Deutschlands"—and it is not.

In reply, the Russians will likely cite the English version, where the possessive form is indeed used. In English, West Germany is the "Federal Republic of Germany" rather than "Federal Republic German."

Behind the linguistic argument is the dispute over one Germany vs. two Germanys. Diplomats said the nominative "Germania" more strongly implies one Germany, the West German position.

East Germany calls itself the "German Democratic Republic," so the language problem does not arise.



GISCARD IN POLAND—Polish Communist party leader Edward Giersek greeting French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing as he left his airplane on arrival in Warsaw.

As U.S. Mission Dwindles

Moscow, Hanoi Presence Expands in Laos

VIENTIANE, June 17 (AP)—While the U.S. presence dwindles in Laos, that of the Soviet Union and North Vietnam is growing.

A Soviet diplomat has confirmed that Moscow is sending more officials and technicians. The Soviet mission, now one of the largest, has about 100 staff members with more coming, as the pro-Communist Pathet Lao extends its control of the country.

Crews and technicians of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, take up the largest bloc of rooms in the Lan Xang Hotel.

A U.S. source said there are about 30,000 North Vietnamese soldiers now in Laos, scattered in remote areas. He added that about 14,000 Chinese road builders and military guards remain in Laos. They are constructing a road leading from southern China toward Thailand.

About 100 U.S. officials are still in Laos, down from 1,200 at the peak of the aid mission.

Foreign Minister Phomm Vongvichit, a member of the Pathet Lao, said in a recent broadcast that Laos still wants U.S. aid and experts, but on Laotian terms and with no strings attached.

Said to Seek Balance

Some observers here say the Laotians, technically under the leadership of a neutralist Premier,

6 Laos Ministers Installed in Jobs

VIENTIANE, Laos, June 17 (Reuters)—Four new ministers and two deputy ministers were sworn in here yesterday, consolidating the pro-Communist Pathet Lao position in the coalition administration.

The new men were appointed by King Sisavang Vatthana last week to replace rightists. They are considered to be more moderate than their predecessors and are acceptable to the Pathet Lao, whose armed forces have now entered most of the country's principal towns.

The ministers installed are: Lenan Rajasombath, finance minister; Pheng Vongavong, defense; Khoun Oun Voravong, interior; Prince Jaisavang Vongvichit, health; Kithong Vongsay, deputy foreign minister; and Souphavan Intavong, deputy public works minister.

The announcements said that all foreign transactions would be handled through the Timor Tin Bank and that exporters and importers who have been allowed to resume business would be helped to contribute to the building of the new economy by "favored credit policy and an appropriate policy on interest and foreign exchange rates aimed at insuring proper profits for exporters and importers."

In yesterday's broadcast, the radio gave the text of a Saigon newspaper editorial of the day before, which said that although the people were now the masters of the country, "there is a not negligible difficulty which is preventing the people from further developing their role as masters."

Outside the Community

"Hundreds of thousands of troops and officers of the puppet armed forces and personnel of the puppet administration and members of reactionary political parties whose organizations have disintegrated... are living in the city like persons standing outside the people's community," the editorial said.

It said that a number of high-ranking officers of the former government army were still harboring false views about the revolution.

"In particular, a number of wicked heinamens of the U.S.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, want a U.S. presence to balance other foreign influences and help assure their independence.

Neutrality is the official policy of Souvanna's government, which, until the Pathet Lao expanded their power, was made up of leftists, rightists and neutralists under the terms of the 1973 cease-fire agreement.

The North Vietnamese, who fought with the Pathet Lao during the war here, are reported to be politically active in southern Laos near Pakse and Champassak and in the northwest near Xieng Louang. U.S. sources said their activities seem aimed toward neighboring Thailand, which is troubled by Communist-backed insurgencies in border areas.

In the meantime, the Pathet Lao have a strong presence in Vientiane, the administrative capital. Police patrols said are mixed, with government and Pathet Lao men, but only the Pathet Lao have squads of infantrymen walking the streets.

Saigon Reopens Top Banks, Will Resume Foreign Trade

BANGKOK, June 17 (UPI)—Radio Saigon today announced the reopening of banks and resumption of foreign currency transactions, saying that exports and imports would be resumed with "proper profits" guaranteed and urging South Vietnamese abroad to send remittances to their families.

The radio said in a broadcast last night that hundreds of thousands of former soldiers and others are in hiding or refusing to participate in the Communist revolution in South Vietnam. Both broadcasts were monitored here.

The reopening of the Vietnam National Bank and Vietnam Thuan Tin (Commercial credit) banks were disclosed in an announcement of a Provisional Revolutionary Government Council of Ministers decision and a communiqué broadcast this morning.

The radio said that the decision was dated June 6 and the communiqué June 10, but no reason for delays in announcing them were given.

Cash Shortage

All banks in Saigon have been closed since the fall of Saigon April 30, causing shortages of cash and other economic problems.

Shortly after seizing the city, the government announced the nationalization of privately owned banks. Today's announcements said that the National Bank would fill the role of "a multi-level banking network consistent with the new methods for economic and social management of the state."

The announcements said that all foreign transactions would be handled through the Timor Tin Bank and that exporters and importers who have been allowed to resume business would be helped to contribute to the building of the new economy by "favored credit policy and an appropriate policy on interest and foreign exchange rates aimed at insuring proper profits for exporters and importers."

In yesterday's broadcast, the radio gave the text of a Saigon newspaper editorial of the day before, which said that although the people were now the masters of the country, "there is a not negligible difficulty which is preventing the people from further developing their role as masters."

Outside the Community

"Hundreds of thousands of troops and officers of the puppet armed forces and personnel of the puppet administration and members of reactionary political parties whose organizations have disintegrated... are living in the city like persons standing outside the people's community," the editorial said.

It said that a number of high-ranking officers of the former government army were still harboring false views about the revolution.

"In particular, a number of wicked heinamens of the U.S.

In Warsaw, Giscard Sees Peace Hopes

Franco-Polish Ties A Potential Model

By James Goldsborough

WARSAW, June 17 (UPI)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived here today praising the European Security Conference negotiations, which he said were aimed at "eliminating all barriers that have kept the peoples (of Europe) from meeting and understanding one another."

On his first trip to a Communist country since his election in May of last year, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing began four days of meetings that will take him around the nation, including stops in Krakow, Auschwitz and Gdansk-Gdynia, scene of 11 riots five years ago that saw Edward Giersek to power in place of former Communist party secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The French sees in this trip symbol of what they hope to become a standard for relations between Eastern and Western Europe once the security talks are completed. In his toast at dinner tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Franco-Polish relations could show that Euro was not perpetually "condemned to division and confrontation, but can organize itself for exchange and dialogue."

Although Mr. Giersek, in a toast, put the emphasis on the differences between the two countries—"with different systems, different alliances and different principles"—he stressed that Franco-Polish relations could be a "model of peaceful coexistence."

Mr. Giersek made it clear that Poland still acted only "in concert with its Socialist allies" and particularly the Soviet Union. But that reference was not harsh as that made by Giscard d'Estaing in a suggestion by visiting French President, Giscard d'Estaing, that Poland turn its back to the West by saying "Poland could never be wear away from the Soviet Union."

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Giersek stressed the importance of the security conference negotiations, which are drawing to a close in Geneva. Mr. Giersek, however, was slightly more optimistic, calling the conference a "great event in the history of Europe," while Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it would only have meaning if its rather abstract provisions are "put into action."

The French President said negotiations had progressed enough that a final 35-nation summit meeting could be seen for the end of July or beginning of September.

France and Poland plan to do several trade, investment and cooperation agreements totaling about \$1 billion during this visit. France will offer credits for a large industrial project, a fertilizer complex and a chlor plant, and Poland will step its shipments of coal to France by 40 per cent over the next eight years.

The trip has had its ironies. L'HUMANITE, the French Communist newspaper, was a early critic of the Poles. It days ago for the Poles to press had had for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and this visit.

Another broadcast reported that the Tonle Sap River north of Phnom Penh had been cleared for shipping. At the war's end, Khmer Rouge forces had blocked the river with mines and other obstructions.

S. Vietnam Jobless

PARIS, June 17 (Reuters)—Unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

The unemployment is the biggest problem now in South Vietnam, with 2 million of the city's 7 million inhabitants out of work.

Nguyen Van Hien, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, said in an interview published yesterday by the French Communist party newspaper L'HUMANITE. He blamed the former regime of Nguyen Van Thieu.

To rent a car in the U.S., Latin America and the Pacific, it's

In Europe, Africa and the Middle East, it's

europcar

The best of both worlds in car rental. 2500 stations at your service!

For reservations at over 650 hotels worldwide

BRUSSELS, 02/538.28.32
FRANKFURT, 0611-590947

LONDON, 01-487-5611
PARIS, 946.24.34

Hotels in... Belgium—Brussels, Liege; England—Bristol, Leeds, London, Middlesbrough-Teesside; France—Paris; Germany—Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Leverkusen-Cologne, Ludwigshafen-Heidelberg; Israel—Tel Aviv; Netherlands—Amsterdam; Sweden—Gothenburg, Jonkoping, Stockholm. Open soon in... Geneva, Switzerland.

RAMADA
HOTEL

مكتبة من الرضا

News Analysis

Congress Bitterly Divided Over CIA

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (WP). The sharp rebuke administered yesterday by the House Armed Services Committee to Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., and a rancorous argument preceding exemplify the bitter feeling at has arisen in Congress during the long-running debate over CIA and secrecy in government.

"It appears that Congress does not control the CIA, but that the CIA controls Congress," Rep. Harrington declared in a statement. "It is easy to see how and rough whom."

At issue is not merely the question of whether Congress controls the CIA or vice versa, but the role of national security in the government's life.

The pro-secrecy and anti-war forces apparently are paralyzed by a deep philosophical divide, seemingly unbridgeable by compromise. The debate on the issue has had all the bitterness of a religious war with members casting each other as threats to the safety of the nation.

The Armed Services Committee, which denied Rep. Harrington access to its classified files by a 16 to 13 vote, pending formal ruling by the House Intelligence Committee, merely reflects a mood of Congress at large. House rules give all members a right to inspect any committee's files, but the Armed Services Committee majority maintained that some sanctions ought to be imposed against anyone who takes classified material public.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., said that Rep. Harrington had "disparagingly violated" another rule forbidding the release of evidence received in executive session without the consent of the full committee.

Rep. Harrington's defenders intimated that the rule which p. Ichord cited has always been "wholesome" and carries no enforcement provisions. Rep. Delums, D-Calif., called the attempt to penalize Rep. Harrington "petty . . . judicious and wise" and said that it was an unwarranted example of "prior restraint."

At one point while Rep. Delums was speaking, Rep. Robin ard, R-Tenn., exclaimed in a voice that could clearly be heard the press table that Rep. Delums' remarks were "a bunch of . . ." Rep. Beard said that he is considering introducing a resolution to censure Rep. Harrington on the floor.

Rep. Delums later suggested that he and Rep. Beard might settle their differences outside the hearing room, but that came of the offer.

Acting committee chairman



Rep. Michael Harrington

Edward Hebert, D-La., said that the meeting was called to erase "any question" over a similar decision reached last week at a secret session which only 13 members—less than a quorum of the 40-member committee—attended.

Rep. Harrington told reporters later that he considered it a moral victory to get so close a vote out of "this crowd."

He maintained that blind insistence on government secrecy was what enabled the CIA to interfere in Chile's internal affairs and help bring down the government of the late Salvador Allende.

According to heretofore secret transcripts released at yesterday's meeting, Rep. Harrington inspected secret CIA testimony on Chilean operations in June, 1974, and followed up with letters to the chairman of the House and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees in hopes of securing public hearings.

Testifying before the Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence headed by Rep. Lucian Nedzi, D-Mich., last Sept. 25, Rep. Harrington acknowledged briefing several members of his own staff, an aide to Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and Washington Post newsman Laurence Stern over the summer. When The New York Times published a story based on the CIA's Chilean operations from some source other than himself, Rep. Harrington said that he told Mr. Stern not to feel bound by any confidences.

Rep. Harrington said that he had also asked Rep. Nedzi at that same secret hearing what a congressional overseer's duty was "when you know that Congress and the public are being lied to."

Rep. Harrington said that he has since made repeated requests to Rep. Nedzi's subcommittee for information regarding other CIA operations, but all have been ignored.

The acrimonious atmosphere at yesterday's hearing was marked by talk of "treason" on the one hand and futile efforts on the other to hear Rep. Harrington out before a vote was taken.

Rep. Hebert said that Rep. Harrington had already had his chance last September and would get another before the Ethics Committee on which Rep. Hebert and four other members of the Armed Services Committee also sit. Rep. Melvin Price, D-Ill., is chairman of both committees. Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., protested that the Ethics Committee's handling of the dispute promised to be "a cut and dried operation" in view of the fact that three of its members had already voted against Rep. Harrington.

Rep. Hebert demanded to know whether Rep. Wilson was casting aspersions on the integrity of the members of the Ethics Committee.

"Absolutely not," Rep. Wilson responded in a half-innocent, half-injured tone.

Rep. Harrington's supporters, including several Southern Democrats such as Rep. G.V. Montgomery of Mississippi and Mendel Davis of South Carolina, questioned the legality of penalizing Rep. Harrington in the 94th Congress for something he did in the 93d Congress. The committee majority met that issue by inviting the Ethics Committee to settle it.

Previous Refusal

Meanwhile, the committee decided, Rep. Harrington will be "denied access to any committee files or classified information maintained therein because of his previous refusal to honor House and committee rules regarding material received by the committee in executive session."

"If we can't maintain secrets in government, we are not going to be able to survive," declared Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y. "Unless you're prepared to destroy the intelligence system in this country, you've got to have some rules."

Rep. Delums protested at one point that every congressman had an obligation to follow the dictates of his conscience rather than top-secret labels imposed by the executive branch. He said that he found it strange that the effort to penalize Rep. Harrington was being made now amid a parallel House dispute over the future of the select CIA committee on which Rep. Nedzi and Rep. Harrington also serve.

Rep. Dan Daniel, D-Va., warned that the result of every congressman following his own conscience would be "nothing but anarchy." Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., replied that she was just as concerned about the other extreme—"dictatorship."



CIA CONTROVERSY—Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., whose resignation as chairman of House Select Intelligence Committee probing Central Intelligence Agency was rejected by the House, is in the center of storm over what to do with the committee.

House Votes Against Resignation of Nedzi

(Continued from Page 1)

he was going to vote for Rep. Nedzi to retain the chairmanship, but he said he was worried that the House debate would make it seem as though the membership wanted "to give a whitewash to the CIA."

Rep. Young said he hoped the House would insist at the same time that there be "a thorough investigation of the intelligence community."

"That question has yet to be determined by the House," Rep. James O'Hara, D-Mich., who led the fight for Rep. Nedzi, replied pointedly.

Rep. Slak said that he meant his proposal to abolish the select committee primarily as a vehicle to determine what the Rules Committee wants to do.

As alternatives, he suggested that the House might wind up endorsing a new committee to investigate only the CIA rather than the government's entire intelligence community or directing the present committee to conduct itself under certain restrictions, presumably with Rep. Nedzi as chairman.

Rep. Nedzi, however, voiced doubts that the House investigation was needed at all and pointed to the CIA inquiry under way by the Senate select committee headed by Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, and the one completed by the Rockefeller commission.

"To send investigators out to plow the same ground that's already been plowed is question-

able wisdom," he declared after the vote.

Rep. Nedzi said he had tried to act "responsibly" since the House created the committee in February, but protested that hopes of "successful achievement through mutual trust and respect" had been nonexistent from the outset. Then, on June 3, his five Democratic critics on the committee—Rep. Robert Glatu of Connecticut, Rep. Don Edwards of California, Rep. James Stanton of Ohio, Rep. Harrington and Rep. Delums—demanded that he resign on the grounds that he was "not impartial" as far as the CIA was concerned.

The five Democrats, reportedly joined at times by Rep. Morgan Murphy of Illinois, made the move in the light of disclosures that Rep. Nedzi, as chairman of the regular House subcommittee in charge of CIA oversight since 1971, had been briefed two years ago about the agency's misdeeds and had done nothing about them.

Rep. Nedzi said he finally agreed on a compromise plan last week to name a special CIA investigation subcommittee with Rep. Stanton as chairman, but the restive Democrats were dissatisfied with his appointments and insisted that every member of the full committee double as a member of the Stanton subcommittee. After that, Rep. Nedzi announced his resignation.

Rep. Delums said that moments after yesterday's vote, he asked Rep. Nedzi on the House floor when the select committee would meet, only to be told that it would have to wait until "the Rules Committee works its will."

"It's just the next phase of the cover-up," Rep. Delums charged. Gratified by the support from his colleagues, Rep. Nedzi said he would rather not serve as chairman of even a new select committee although he said he might be persuaded. "I know it sounds corny," he said, "but I'm a public servant."

Asked if he considered the House vote a personal victory, he grinned broadly and said: "I hate to admit it, but I think it is."

House Rejects Debt-Ceiling Rise

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI).—The House yesterday rejected a proposed \$68.99-billion increase in the national debt ceiling, just two weeks before the current debt ceiling is due to expire.

The 235-175 vote against a new debt ceiling of \$89.99 billion apparently sent the measure back to the Ways and Means Committee to find an increase that will be acceptable to the House.

At midnight June 30, the temporary \$53-billion ceiling will expire, unless it is renewed or raised, and the government will run out of borrowing authority to pay its bills because the ceiling would fall to the permanent \$40-billion level.

Sen. Church Sees No Evidence Of CIA Plot to Kill De Gaulle

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Intelligence said yesterday that there is no evidence to support news reports of CIA involvement in a plot to kill the late French President de Gaulle.

"According to the best information available to the select committee, I can report that no such plot was ever contemplated by the CIA or any other agency of the United States government," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said.

Sen. Church's statement was an apparent response to a report by the Chicago Tribune that a CIA official had told congressional leaders of the agency's involvement in a disident group's plot to assassinate Gen. de Gaulle.

A source familiar with the documentary evidence concerning the controversial subject of assassination confirmed that a record does exist of a 1964 contact between the CIA and a group plotting Gen. de Gaulle's death but insisted that the record shows "the would-be assassins were rebuffed immediately." "In that thing, the CIA could not have acted more responsibly," the source said.

"Third parties come and make all sorts of outlandish suggestions," the source continued. "This was a case in which some person totally outside the CIA was instantly rejected as being irresponsible."

Eaton Accuses

CLEVELAND, June 17 (AP).—Millionaire industrialist Cyrus Eaton, who visited the Soviet Union several times in efforts to normalize relations, said yesterday he was asked by the CIA to spy on the Russians.

"They said I had extraordinary contacts in Communist countries and that I was in a position to get all kinds of information," Mr. Eaton said. "I told them that under no circumstances would I be part of a spying organization. I said I would talk about my ob-

servations with serious and responsible agencies of the government but under no circumstances would I be a party to spying."

Mr. Eaton, 81, refused to name the persons who approached him or to say when the contacts took place.

Kennedy Assails Rockefeller
BOSTON, June 17 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has criticized Vice-President Rockefeller for implications that John and Robert Kennedy could have been involved in CIA assassination conspiracies.

Sen. Kennedy said yesterday that for Mr. Rockefeller to indulge in such "innuendoes is utterly irresponsible."

"Given his own failure to fulfill his duty on the issue, I hope he'll have the decency to maintain his silence now while the Senate investigating committee and others do the job he should have done," Sen. Kennedy said.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM

the **DIAMOND** for you

Now buy Diamonds at better than wholesale prices from the leading first source diamond firm at the Diamond center of the world. Buy finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you, for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for our free brochure or visit us!

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES
diamond bourse,
51 havenierstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel: 31.83 05
ALL DIAMONDS GUARANTEED BY CERTIFICATE

TIME

BRITAIN'S CABINET SHAKE-UP

C.I.A.'S HIRED GUNS

U.S. BUSINESS BRIBERY

NATO'S FLASHY F-16 FIGHTER

ON SALE NOW

The Grand Design of International Project Financing.

A vision of the future is a prime commodity at Bankers Trust.

Our clients—mainly large corporations, governments and government agencies—often come to us with little more than a feasibility study.

For example, an industrialist from one country wants to build a factory in a second country with equipment from a third country, using a fourth country's currency. Can it be done?

This is the kind of banking problem that Project Finance Groups thrive on. Our purpose is to determine the financial practicability of large-scale projects at the concept stage, long before financing is needed.

To this end, we've handpicked two teams of senior lending officers from our offices throughout the world: These are some of the people who financed Argentina's newest steel mill, or Canadian oil projects in Iran and Algeria, or São Paulo's subway system.

They bring together a working knowledge of all the major money markets and currencies of the world, experience with a wide variety of industries and the ability to structure a financial package to meet specific needs.

They operate on national and multinational levels, syndicate large loans, and suggest to you possible sources of outside engineering expertise.

But most of all, they can help you turn your grand design into a grander reality.

For further information in New York, call Frederick E. Schwartz, V.P., (212) 692-2457 or in London, call R. Bailey Fiedler, Asst. V.P., (01) 236-5030.

Welcome to the Wide World of Bankers Trust Company

New York, London, Milan, Paris, Tokyo, Singapore and Nassau.
International Banking Subsidiaries in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles and Miami.

Affiliated Institutions in Toronto, Brussels, London, Frankfurt, Rome, Zurich, Panama City, Buenos Aires, Sydney, Hong Kong and Bangkok.

Representative Offices in Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto, Birmingham, Manchester, Brussels, Copenhagen, Madrid, Rome, Mexico City, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Lagos, Beirut, Tehran, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Manila, Seoul, Sydney and Taipei.

Latin Reds Assail China At Cuba Talk

'Yankee Imperialism' Linked to Peking

MEXICO CITY, June 17 (AP).—Communist parties from 23 countries assailed China yesterday for flouting with "Yankee imperialism" and secretly supporting the rightist military junta in Chile.

A document issued at the end of a four-day conference in Cuba by party leaders from Latin America and the Caribbean "strongly condemned the foreign policy formulated by the Communist party leadership in China."

The names of the participants were not listed in a Cuban news agency dispatch from Havana, but sources in Mexico said they were "top level." The meeting was to map strategy over the next few years.

The dispatch received here quoted the statement as saying Peking "defends the presence of Yankee imperialism in Asia and Europe, justifies the existence of NATO," and encourages West Germany's "vengeful and imperialistic foreign policy."

China's foreign policy "has its nastiest expression in Latin America, where it confabulates with the military junta in Chile," the Prensa Latina report said, and urged Latin American Communist parties to maintain unity in their ideology "to combat China's policy of treason."

China is the only Communist country that did not break diplomatic relations with Chile after a military coup overthrew the late Marxist President Salvador Allende's regime in September, 1973. But it withdrew most of its diplomats and left the embassy in the hands of a few junior officials.

The party leaders concluded that Mr. Allende was too lax in dealing with opposition parties and that his Marxist coalition government failed because it lacked a "firm, single and homogeneous leadership."

The document said the leaders at the conference agreed that the experience in Chile must be a lesson to leftists seeking power, and that they "must be fully prepared and ready to defend democratic conquest with the use of arms."

Chile Confirms Operations of Guerrilla Band

SANTIAGO, June 17 (Reuters).—The government said last night that leftist guerrillas were operating in the province of Talca, near the border with Argentina, but denied Argentine reports that there had been armed clashes and five executions.

According to Argentine police sources, two groups of Chilean leftists recently crossed the Andes after training in Argentina to wage a guerrilla campaign.

Presidential press secretary Federico Wulffsky told reporters that extremist activity had been detected in Talca, 100 miles south of here, but said security forces had the situation under control and there had been no clashes or executions.

Chile Quits ILO Meeting
SANTIAGO, June 17 (UPI).—The government has ordered its representatives to the 60th International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva to withdraw from the meeting.

The order was made yesterday by Labor Minister Gen. Nicanor Diaz to protest what he termed "violation of the rules of the ILO and political pressure" on Chile. He said that during an ILO commission discussion of human and union rights in Chile, Chilean delegate Luis Ribalta was denied the right to speak.



KID SITTER—A Bremerton, Wash., woman caring for her goat's five kids. The mother was not yet up to the task; goats usually have only two or three kids.

Single Form Predominates

Cancer Link to Environment Is Reported in Chinese Study

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—A medical survey in China has disclosed a region where a single form of cancer—cancer of the esophagus—is so prevalent that it is the chief cause of death.

In the same region it has also been found that chickens show unusually high incidence of cancer of the gullet. Hence, according to a report on the study recently received from Peking, there must be a close relationship between the disease and geographical environment.

The report tells of efforts to identify local factors that might be responsible, including a possible relationship to a regional love for pickled vegetables. So far, however, the findings have been inconclusive.

Throughout the world regional occurrences of cancer of the esophagus—a muscular tube that leads from the pharynx to the stomach—have emerged as one of the most tantalizing features of the war against that disease. The incidence rates in some population groups are 200 times greater than in other groups. It is widely thought that, if this can be explained, it would be an important step toward control of the disease as a whole.

It has recently been found that in the Henan province region of China, cancer of the rumen, or forestomach, in cattle is remarkably common. Its occurrence rate is 2,500 per 100,000, whereas in the rest of the country it is only 6 per 100,000.

In the United States, health officials are perplexed by a rapid rise in esophageal cancer in black males. According to Dr. Sydney Cutler of the biometry branch of the National Cancer Institute, the incidence in 1969 was 19.5 per 100,000, whereas in 1971 it was only 6 per 100,000.

For several years the International Agency for Research on Cancer, operated by the World Health Organization in Lyons, France, has been studying the problem, particularly with respect to the southeastern shore of the Caspian Sea and Brittany, where this form of cancer is strikingly common.

In the Iranian district of northern Gombad, on the Caspian, the incidence among women has been recorded at 174 new cases per year for every 100,000, whereas in some other districts no cases could be found. It has long been known that occurrence is unusually high in a belt extending from Iran to Chile.

Because of reports that

esophageal cancer was unusually prevalent in the region southwest of Peking and north of the Yellow River, a population survey of the area, which has a population of 50 million, was undertaken.

The area includes those parts of Honan, Hopei and Shansi provinces bordering on the Taihang Mountains as well as the Peking municipality.

Mass meetings were organized to persuade the inhabitants to fill out questionnaires and to submit to medical examinations. These typically included the swallowing of an inflatable, thin-stemmed balloon covered with fine thread netting to collect cell samples.

Death certificates were tabulated to map mortality from esophageal cancer in the 181 counties and cities of the survey. The counties with the highest incidence were Yangcheng and Hengshui, with rates, respectively, of 135 and 140 per 100,000. By contrast, in Yunyuan County the rate was less than 2 per 100,000.

In Linshui County for those over 30 years old the rates were even higher. In one group of 7,213 it was 379 per 100,000. It was in this county that a study of domestic fowl showed gullet cancers at a rate of 176 per 100,000, which was nine times higher than the rate in a county whose human population was relatively free of the disease.

For several years nitrosamines have been under suspicion as a cause of such cancers. It is known that they produce a very high incidence of esophageal cancer in animals. It has been proposed that nitrates, used in the curing of meats, could be transformed into nitrosamines within the body.

The Chinese analyzed 123 food samples from Linshui County and found evidence for nitrosamines or their chemical precursors in 23 per cent of the samples. The rate was slightly more than 1 per cent for food samples from a low-incidence area.

It was noted that the people of Linshui eat pickled vegetables that are preserved in large earthen jars and are often contaminated by fungi. One of these fungi, when given to animals in combination with nitrosamines, provokes cancer of the forestomach, the report said.

Because of the striking geographical nature of the incidence, it was concluded that the cancer-causing factors must originate "either in the soil or in the water."

Senate Panel Backs Base at Diego Garcia

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UPI).—The Senate Armed Services Committee voted today to proceed with a Navy base on the tiny island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

At the end of a closed session, the committee voted 10-6 to authorize \$13.8 million to expand the base, lengthen the runway and build fuel storage tanks.

The opponents plan to file dissenting views and the Senate must vote by July 31.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said last week the presence of Soviet anti-air missiles at Berbera, Somalia, on the gulf of Aden, made it more necessary to have a base that could supply a carrier task force for 30 days. Somalia has denied the Soviet presence at Berbera.

Col. Frank Mott, An Oil Executive, Is Dead at 85

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Col. Frank E. Mott, 85, president of the Teagle Foundation and a retired executive of the Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), died Saturday at New Rochelle Hospital in N.Y.

Col. Mott studied civil engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and began his career in the oil business as an office boy with Jersey Standard in 1903. In World War I he supervised the installations of oil facilities in France.

From 1921 to 1942 he was assistant to Walter Teagle, chairman of Jersey Standard. When Mr. Teagle retired in 1942 he established the Teagle Foundation to provide scholarships and aid to educational institutions.

Col. Mott returned to military service in World War II, supervising the delivery of gasoline and oil in Europe.

Clint Courtney

NEW YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Clint Courtney, 48, a major league catcher whose pugnacity and timely base hits made headlines in the 1950s, died yesterday in Rochester, N.Y., apparently of a heart attack. He was manager of the Richmond Braves of the International League, a farm team of the Atlanta Braves.

During 11 years, from 1951 through 1962, Mr. Courtney played his position with 2 handicaps—he was left-handed and he wore glasses, the first big-league catcher to do so. He was in 948 games with a batting average of .268.

Robert Downing

DENVER, June 17 (AP).—Robert Downing, 61, Denver Post drama critic and former Broadway actor and director, died Saturday.

Malta Cattle Disease

VALLETTA, June 17 (Reuters).—An outbreak of foot and mouth disease on several farms in Malta has forced authorities to suspend the daily slaughter of cattle and ban the sale of animals.

BERLITZ MESSAGE TO FOREIGNERS

SPECIAL CRASH

English - French - German - Italian - Spanish

Special Crash: intensive course, 100 lessons

10 lessons a day during 2 weeks

or 5 lessons a day during 4 weeks

Price: 2 437 F (Inc. tax & pedagogical material.)

Starting every Monday

in June - July - August - September

Paris Opera: 742.13.39

Bruxelles: 219.05.28

Geneva: 21.52.83

Berlitz Organisme privé.

Scheel Says Unity Is Still Bonn's Goal

In Speech to Joint Session of Congress

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—President Walter Scheel of West Germany reaffirmed today that Bonn will not renounce the idea of reunification of divided Germany.

"A nation can never forgo its unity as a political goal," Mr. Scheel said, addressing a joint session of Congress.

But the West German leader ruled out force as a means of unifying the country. "We have not succeeded in overcoming the artificial, unnatural division of Germany by peaceful means. Other than peaceful means have never been thought of, nor will they be," he said.

"If a rational and sincere policy of détente is to have any meaning for us," Mr. Scheel continued, "it must surely be to make it easier for the people in divided Germany to live together."

Dangerous Problem

Recalling that 22 years ago, on June 17, 1953, East Berlin workers violently protested against Communist rule, Mr. Scheel said that his country's alliance with the United States "has enabled us to defuse a complex and dangerous Berlin problem."

But in Berlin, Mr. Scheel warned, "the strength of any policy of détente and our alliance are put to the test day by day. Totalitarianism may use arbitrary means, yet in the end, freedom will triumph."

Before traveling to Capitol Hill on the second day of his state visit, Mr. Scheel laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

To Relax Tensions

BONN, June 17 (UPI).—West Germany today renewed its offer of cooperation to East Germany to help relax tensions in Europe. Addressing a plenary session of the Bundestag on the 23d anniversary of the abortive East German workers' revolt, parliament President Annemarie Renger said that "in Europe, we are today faced with the task of lessening tensions. The existing tensions must not be only eased temporarily, but must be overcome by finding ways toward general security and cooperation."

Mrs. Renger said that "the consequences which we are drawing from the present political situation should be the repeatedly made offer of cooperation and the appeal to act in the spirit and to the letters of the concluded agreements. We have stretched out our hands—we are waiting for an echo."

East and West Germany in 1972 signed an agreement on "alleviating hardship" and exchanged special envoys in 1974. In recent months, East and West German negotiators have been exploring possibilities of improving transit routes to West Berlin.

2 Plotters Deny CIA Had Role in Trujillo Slaying

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 17 (UPI).—The two survivors of the group that assassinated Gen. Rafael Trujillo denied today that the Central Intelligence Agency or any other foreign organization was involved.

Gen. Antonio Imbert Barrera and Gen. Luis Amiana Tibi, who are regarded as national heroes for their role in the elimination of the dictator, said the plot and its implementation were entirely Dominican.

U.S. government sources have reported that the CIA contributed "material support" to the group of Dominicans that assassinated Gen. Trujillo. The details have been supplied to the House and Senate Select Committees on Intelligence, the sources said.

Gen. Trujillo, who ruled this Caribbean republic for 31 years, was shot more than 30 times from ambush May 30, 1961.

The two survivors said 26 other Dominicans involved in the plot were executed in 1961 by Trujillo supporters.

Malagasy Junta Takes Over Firms

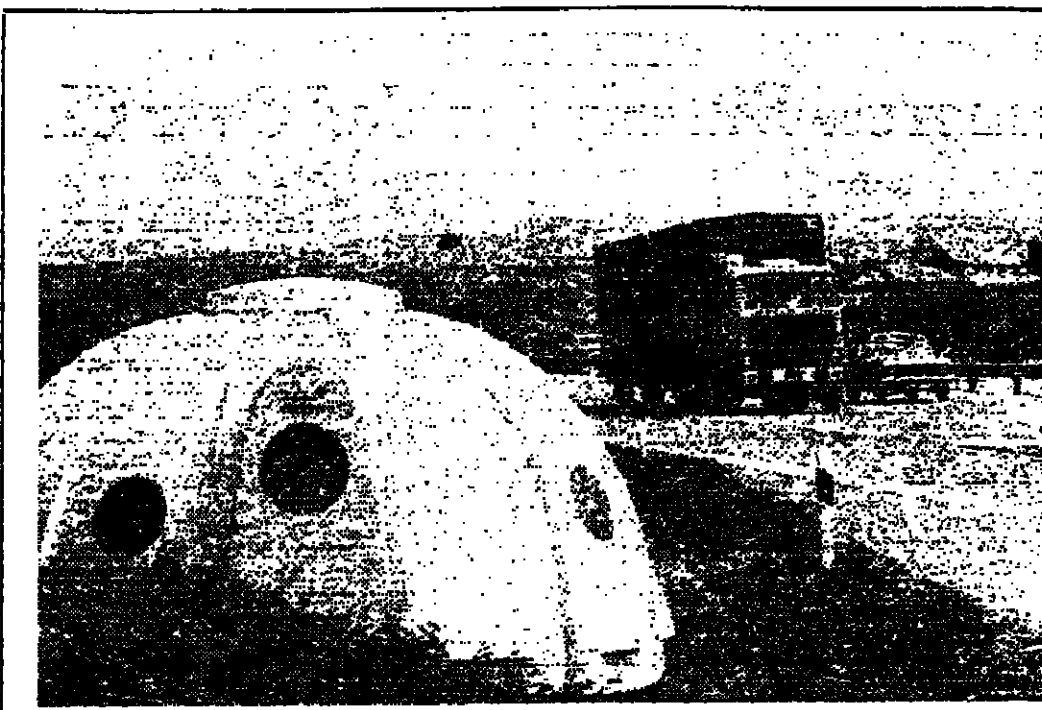
TANANARIVE, Madagascar, June 17 (Reuters).—The Malagasy government yesterday nationalized all banks, insurance companies and the movie industry.

The nationalization was announced by Lt. Comdr. Didier Ratsiraka, chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, who was installed yesterday as head of state and government.

The Malagasy leader also introduced the nine members of the council and the 16 members of the new government, most of whom are nonpolitical technicians.

Talks on Spain Bases

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The United States and Spain yesterday began a new round of negotiations, the sixth in a series, aimed at an extension of a 1970 agreement on military bases in Spain. The agreement expires next September. Talks on a new pact began last fall.



A NEW KIND OF ROAD HOUSE—White plastic igloos now line length of Bavarian autobahn lanes. They house Red Cross patrols during time of increased holiday traffic, thus enabling specialists to render faster first aid in case of accidents.

For Some, Insurance Firms Pay

Germans 'Taking Waters' at Spas as in Past

By Craig R. Whitney

BAD NEUENAUER, West Germany, June 17 (NYT).—If you are a German and you feel vaguely ill, but not enough to go into a hospital, you "take the waters"—a leisurely, hypochondriacal custom that is as popular now as it was in the 19th century.

The idea of a "cure" is old-fashioned and here in the vineyards of the Ahr Valley south of Bonn it is an exercise in nostalgia, recalling less hurried times.

Bad Neuenauer is not a gathering place for the wealthy or for the jet set. There are no elegant boutiques, no famous restaurants. Prominent people are rarely

seen. A Saudi prince came last year and raised eyebrows by consuming a bottle of whisky a day. Former Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, who is 78, was here this spring, but he did not stay for the full treatment.

Ordinary People

Baden-Baden is better known and more stylish. Like that resort, Bad Neuenauer has a gambling casino, but its clientele boasts more small businessmen from the Ruhr than survivors from the aristocracy. This is a place for ordinary Germans, who come because they still believe in the tonic effect of the mineral waters and the restorative power of fresh air and rest.

"I am here to recover from a

stomach operation," said Kurt Lüdike, a 36-year-old nurse, as he sipped warm mineral water from a small mug. Rich in calcium and magnesium and fizzy, it tastes like soda water that has stood too long in a cup. "I must admit it's boring on weekends," he added. "There's absolutely nothing to do."

When Germans do not feel well, they are fond of saying that something must be wrong with their circulation or with "the air."

On this spring day it was billowing fresh through the valley, ruffling the vines that surround Bad Neuenauer and plugging up red and white chestnut blossoms. In a park outside the water room, elderly women were soaking up the sun. Ady Kohl-rusch and his orchestra played Bellini's "Overture to Norma" from an indoor bandstand as the audience sipped appreciatively. It seemed to be out of another age.

"There is strength in rest, in water and in the atmosphere," says a line from Goethe on the wall above the bubbling glass tubes that bring the water from nearly a thousand feet below ground at 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

The high temperature of the springs and the occasional cone-shaped hills of the region are legacies of volcanoes that erupted here long before man appeared. This may have led to the belief that the waters have a healing effect.

A doctor can prescribe a "cure," which normally lasts four weeks. If the patient's health insurance company goes along, it pays for the treatment, which does not count as vacation time. Those not covered by insurance pay the fees of up to \$1,500 for a full course.

Free Fresh Air

Anni Hardt, an 82-year-old widow, said she came from Hamburg mainly to meet people and to enjoy the fresh air. "My doctor wouldn't send me on a cure," she said, "besides, without the treatments it doesn't cost a much, and the air is the same whatever your stay costs."

The rest requires a leap of faith. Franz Bitzen, who has been "bademester" here for 2 years, mixes up five tons of mineral mud a day, and rubs patients in it. "It stimulates the circulation," he said.

There is simple exercise, a manner of water massages, diet lectures on how not to eat too much and gain weight, and restaurants offering elegant meals not to mention the red air which is so sweet the menus give its caloric value.

And there is the gambling casino, here to insure that the climate makes money. It profits of more than \$10 million last year. "Business has gone way up despite the recession," Carl-Alexander von der Groeben, the spa director, said. "People seem to be in a hurry to lose their money gambling because they'll lose it through inflation anyway if they hold onto it."

Rhodesia Blacks Postpone Parley As Rift Grows

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesia's African National Council yesterday called off a planned congress which it has expected to produce a major shake-up in the black nationalist leadership.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, AN president, said the congress, it was to have taken place this weekend, had been postponed indefinitely "due to serious administrative and other external difficulties."

The congress would have been the first since the rival Rhodesian nationalist groups ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and ZAPU (Zimbabwe African People's Union) were officially merged under the AN in December.

Growing bitterness between ZANU and ZAPU factions is threatened to wreck any semblance of black nationalist unity in negotiating with the Salisbury government over the future white-ruled Rhodesia.

Religion, Not Ideology, Marks Southern Philippines Revolt

By H.D.S. Greenway

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (UPI).—Facing south across the Sulu Sea on the edge of this seaport in the southern Philippines stands the gray, moss-covered fortress of Pilar, built by the Spaniards 340 years ago to protect their Christian community from the indigenous Moslems of this region.

Today the old fort serves essentially the same purpose. It is an army garrison manned by predominantly Christian soldiers from the northern islands. It stands between the Christian town of tree-shaded streets and the Moslem section of Rio Hondo, built on stilts over the mudflats. Crowded, unpainted shacks connected by planks spread across the black waters. Only the tin-domed mosque stands out above the squalor.

It is widely understood that the old fort is garrisoned to keep an eye on the Moslem community. "We get along well enough with them," a Christian said, "but if there is any trouble the army will finish them off."

Islam prelates Christianity in the southern islands by hundreds of years. Yet it is the Christians who dominate here and the Moslem minority both resents the neglect and resists the government in Manila, 500 miles to the north.

Burden on Manila

Since the surrender of the non-Communist governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh, the largest and most serious guerrilla war going on in Southeast Asia, with the possible exception of Burma, is the Moslem revolt in the southern Philippines. No one knows the exact number fighting for an independent Islamic state on Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu Sea, but estimates run as high as 30,000.

The war here is becoming a serious burden on the Philippines both in economic and political terms.

Although a few Moslem intellectuals may have Marxist sympathies, the revolt here has nothing to do with Communism. It is financed by Libya, out of a Saudi Moslem brotherhood, and supported by Tun Mustapha, the leader of the Malaysian state of Sabah, across the Sulu Sea, for reasons that probably involve religion and political ambition.

Ties With Sabah

For cultural, historical, religious and commercial reasons the 2.5 million Moslems in the southern Philippines associate more with Sabah, with whom they were once

Observer Is Seeking

To Cut Third of Staff

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The Observer, one of Britain's oldest newspapers, will be closed in September unless one-third of its 700 employees are laid off, the publishers announced last night.

Representatives of the Sunday paper's journalists, printing and administrative labor unions are scheduled to meet with executives of the paper tomorrow to discuss the future. The paper, first printed in 1791, is one of Britain's major Sunday publications.

It is estimated to have lost about \$500,000 (\$1.15 million) this year. Its circulation has dropped from \$18,000 in October, 1972, to 714,000 last March.

W. German Court Acts to Block Phone Tap Test

BONN, June 17 (AP).—A court issued an injunction today to block a West German magazine from releasing its latest edition containing the text of an intercepted telephone conversation from West German conservative leader Helmut Kohl.

But the ruling by the Hamburg State Court apparently came too late to prevent Stern magazine from distributing the edition, which goes on sale tomorrow. The court threatened Stern's owners with a fine of 500,000 marks (\$210,000) or two years in prison if the injunction is violated.

Mr. Kohl, leader of the parliamentary opposition Christian Democratic Union, had sought the injunction after contending that publication of the intercepted conversation with Kurt Biedenkopf, CDU general secretary, would violate their right of privacy.

The Justice Ministry also criticized Stern's decision to publish the text of the conversation, which the Hamburg weekly magazine received anonymously on a form sheet reportedly similar to those used by the CIA. The U.S. embassy in Bonn has denied that U.S. authorities had anything to do with interception of the Oct. 3, 1974, conversation.

Strike Against SAS

STOCKHOLM, June 17 (AP).—About 1,300 pursers, stewards and air hostesses of Scandinavian Airlines System said they would go on strike at midnight Thursday, after contract negotiations broke down today. An SAS spokesman said the strike has 700 to 800 nonunion employees. "That we hope will work in accordance with existing contracts."

**Domaine
des
Albères**

The Domaine des Albères is one of the finest sites in the Roussillon, clinging to the mountain slopes, between the Pyrenees and the sea. The view's splendid and the climate's just right - cool in winter, warm and airy in summer, when you'll want to steer clear of the sweltering coast. Each plot at the Domaine des Albères is connected to the water and electricity mains, and the telephone. The rest is up to you. You build the house you've been longing for. Or, if you prefer, we'll lend a hand. For details, write or phone: Jean Centelles - 16, rue Armand Izam 66000 Perpignan, France - Tél.: (169) 50.53.00 The Domaine des Albères. Laroque-des-Albères 1661, 22 km from Perpignan, 9 km from Argelès and 15 km from Collioure.

Roussillon,
a place in the sun for you.

حکومت الفی

FILMS

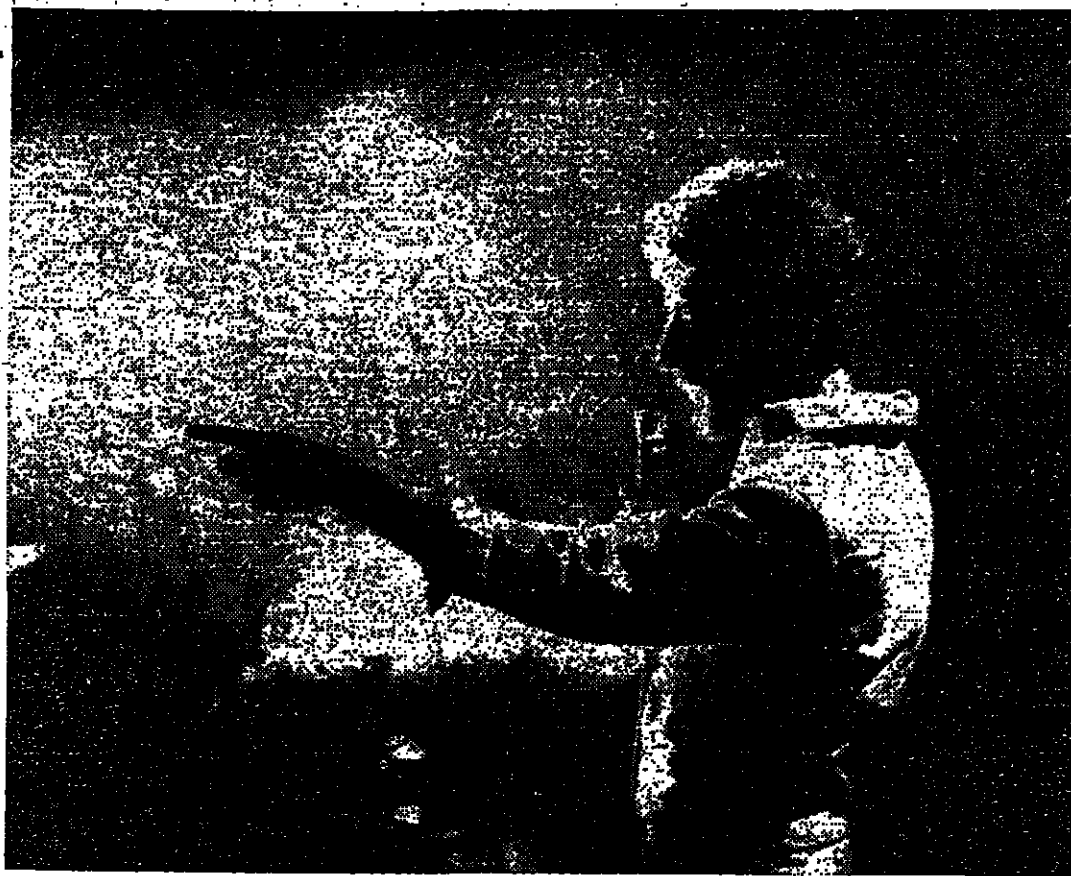
Claudine—
A Winning
Comic Drama

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 17 (UPI).—"Claudine," directed by John Berry (at the Elysées-Lancôme and the Cinéma de l'Europe), is a winning comedy-drama of Henriette today. It tells of the young mother of six children who, after the departure of various husbands, is living on welfare, and is being harassed by the visits of the local relief inspector, a sinister, inquisitive white.

The situation grows more strained when a bustling garage man starts courting the tired mother. He, too, has been married several times, though he is brushed away family obligations. The film is in the comic in with a few outbursts of indignation, but Berry has wisely put the tone in good temper. The conclusion, however, is tragic. The eldest son, who has joined a band of black revolutionaries, is pursued by the lice, and interrupts the marriage ceremony of his mother. In the end, this is a hilarious sequence, it ends on a sadder note than the wedding guests being void into patrol wagons. Diahann Carroll and James Earl Ray—remembered for his sterling performance as Jack Johnson in "The Great White Hope"—act the troubled couple delightfully and there is enchanting ensemble playing by the children.

In Steve Passeur's powerful drama, "L'Achéteuse," a woman



"LENNY"—Dustin Hoffman plays the late Lenny Bruce in Bob Fosse's new film biography of the nightclub comedian. The film, an entry in the 1975 Cannes Film Festival (UPI, May 21), is now being shown in several movie houses in the Paris area.

whose fortune has purchased her a husband makes her mate a prisoner on her country estate. In "La Cage" (at the Odéon, the Normandie and the Caméo), another woman takes similar action. After a long break, her husband is lured to her isolated home. She springs a trapdoor on him and he finds himself in a barred cell in a basement.

There he stays—and there we stay—for an endless spell. Pierre

Gronier-Deferre, the director, has not the film and fascinating dramatic sense of Passeur and one wears of his innate heroine and her captives attempts to escape. Lisa Ventura is the victim and Ingrid Thulin is his tormentress in what appears to be an elongated and lifeless Grand Guignol sketch.

Gordon Heath's production of "The Glass Menagerie" will be

given three additional performances at the Théâtre d'Edgar (58 Boulevard Edgar-Quinet) on June 19, 20 and 21 at 8:30 p.m.

OPERA IN PARIS

Gounod's 'Faust': Rereading an Old Favorite

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 17 (UPI).—The day is long gone when any opera house could be nicknamed, as the Met once was, the "Faustspielhaus," but Gounod's "Faust" is far from fading out of the repertoire. Despite a strike that has prevented the sets from being used since the premiere of its new production, the opera is playing to sold-out houses at the Paris Opéra.

The Opéra has not relied just on the enduring popularity of the hit-filled score, but has outfitted the production with a first-string cast and choreography by George Balanchine, and entrusted the staging and designing to Jorge Lavelli and Max Bignard, who have brought the story out of the Middle Ages to take a look at it from a closer point in time.

For Lavelli, Faust and Mephistopheles are two faces of the same coin; the one is an extension of the other. They are dressed like Edwardian dandies, elegant in pearl gray and top hats, and with their swords discreetly disguised as canes.

The different social classes represented in the kermesse scene are clearly delineated in Bignard's colorful 19th-century costumes and in the sharp deployment of the various choral groups. The soldiers have a decidedly

Prussian air about them, in their field green uniforms, and when they return from war looking like the tattered relics of a catastrophe, it gives a new twist to the perhaps over-familiar soldiers' chorus.

Victorian morality seems to suit "Faust" very well, too. Valentin becomes decidedly unpleasant in his rejection of his sister, and when Mephistopheles reproaches Marguerite in the church, the other occupants of the church are dressed like him and seem just as hypocritically disapproving.

The Ballet

The orgy of Walpurgisnacht is a grotesque bourgeois banquet whose seated participants watch the ballet from their seats on the floor, while the ballet itself is one of Balanchine's delightful abstractions, willfully having nothing to do with the rest of the opera.

All of this came out as a coherent and intelligent rereading of the old favorite, despite the absence of the principal scenic element—which apparently is a massive iron-and-glass palace with a dome weighing two-and-a-half tons. On Saturday (the 2,638th performance of the work by the Paris Opéra!), a few rudimentary props sufficed.

Mirella Freni, pathetic in her isolation and straitjacketed mad-

ness, was a Marguerite radiantly possessed by her own demons—and radiantly sung, too. Nicolai Gedda has managed the high C in "Salut! demeure" with greater ease on other occasions, but he was still an elegant and eloquent Faust, while Roger Soyer, as his diabolical alter ego, sang smoothly and acted with ironic intelligence—giving all of his repeated lines a sarcastic twist the second time. Robert Massard's solid baritone and exemplary diction made Valentin a pillar of military virtue, and Renee Auphan was a fragile and timorous Siebel.

Michel Plasson, the young director of the opera company in Toulouse, gave an impassioned and spirited account of the score, handsome; supported by the Opéra's orchestra and chorus.

Soviet Union.
Raymond Loewy
Sign a Contract

MOSCOW, June 17 (UPI).—Raymond Loewy International Inc., the firm headed by the designer of the Studebaker car, announced today that it has signed a far-reaching cooperation agreement with the Soviet Union.

A spokesman for the firm said that the agreement would serve as a framework for new contracts for design of Soviet packaging and of industrial interiors, such as shopping centers and hotels.

The commercial relationship between Loewy and the Soviet Union dates back to 1973 when they signed contracts for design of cars, watches and other consumer products.

DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment, for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
"Established 1928"
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33 09 82

Gold Medal
THE DIAMOND CLUB BLDG
ESTABLISHED 1928

I.Y. Entertainment: Star-Studded 'Destructors'

NEW YORK, June 17 (UPI).—This is how New York Times film critic Pauline Kael rates new movies:

"The Destructors" features Anthony Quinn as a "harried American narcotics chief in Paris" who is trying to eliminate James Mason, the "irascible kingpin of the international dope trade." A.H. Weller writes: "Speed the essence of director Robert Urie's approach," Weller says, "the script by Judd Bernard relies on the depth of character. Michael Caine appears as a professional hit man, organizer and old friend." Urie concluded: "Mason is

more casual than sinister. And Quinn is simply as muscular and disheveled as the film's complicated plot."

"Murk," directed by George Ovadia, is an "incredible Israeli movie," Lawrence Van Gelder says. The most modern and pleasant thing about it is "its driving, bounding pop music." However, if one judges Israeli technology on the basis of this film, one would assume that the Israeli Army is armed with flintlocks. The story concerns two "attractive" lovers whose parents are against their marriage. Each thinks the other is dead—the

woman has a baby, her lover goes on to become a pop star. In short, an Israeli soap opera.

"Murk the Surf," directed by Marvin Chomsky, tells the tale of the exploits of Jack Murphy (played by Don Stroud) and Alan Kuhn (played by Robert Conrad). The Miami beach boys known for their ill-fated heist of the Star of India sapphire and other gems from the American Museum of Natural History in New York in 1964. Murphy the Surf is "flamboyantly" played by Stroud, says A.H. Weller, but the action is more interesting than the "largely surface psychology."

When Being Older Helps Get a Job

By Frank J. Prial

NORWALK, Conn. (UPI).—You don't have to be old to work at Fertil Inc., a mail company in South Norwalk that produces starter material for garden plants.

At least you don't have to be as old as the company president, Guy Catlin, who is 85, or Emma Wilken who is 91, or even Dorothy Weisheit who is 81.

Caroline Iannaccone, for instance, is only 69; Arthur Robidas just 71, and Lillian d'Amato practically the baby of the group at 61.

At a time when early retirement is becoming an economic set of life and when few workers can hope to stay on the job at the age of 65, the average age of the people at Fertil Inc. is 68.

Founded in 1956

The little company was founded by Mr. Catlin in 1956, when he was 65. "I didn't start out with the idea of hiring older folks," he said the other day, "but I'm not sorry it worked out that way."

Mr. Catlin, who looks and acts 30 years younger than he is, said work force has less absenteeism and employee turnover than any firm of its size that he knows of.

"This is a fine group of people," he said. "They've helped make this company a success."

Fertil's only product is a packet of small cubes made from peat moss, moisture retainers and nutrients, each of which contains several vegetable or flower seeds. Gardeners start their plants on the cubes in early spring, transplanting them outdoors after the last frost.

Ingredients

Fertil buys peat moss, vermiculite and perlite and plant nutrients. They are combined with water in small cement mixers, packed in flat plastic boxes resembling tiny ice cube trays, then dried and shipped.

"Back in 1954," Mr. Catlin said, "I had a business installing sound systems in schools. My life wanted me to find something I could do close to home. Then, when we were on a trip to England, I noticed these little cubes in a hardware store. As soon as we got home, I made plans to import the cubes here."

"In 1954, I sold 100,000, all through newspaper ads. In 1955, I sold another 100,000. Then the English firm stopped making the cubes and I decided to do it myself. That was in 1956. At first I did everything myself. Now I have 16 people working here, all in their 60s, 70s, 80s and 90s."

Originally, Fertil Cubes, as they are called, were sold directly to gardeners. Then large plant nurseries and mail-order seed and plant companies began to order them.

Today Fertil's business is entirely wholesale. Three years ago, the W. Allee Burpee Co. bought the company and hired Mr. Catlin to run it.

An Acquirer

About the same time, Burpee itself was being acquired by the huge General Foods Corp. "General Foods sent some accountants around here," Mr. Catlin said, "and went over us with a fine-tooth comb. Then they told Burpee to go ahead with the acquisition."

Because of his corporate affiliation, Mr. Catlin is chary about divulging figures. He did say that his first year of retail sales grossed \$18,000 and that he estimates the retail value of the Fertil Cubes sold this year to be in the neighborhood of \$8 million.

Most of Fertil's employees were recommended by friends who already worked there. But some came through the Senior Personnel Placement Bureau, a non-profit organization in Norwalk, which helps older people find jobs.

Hugh Marron, who has worked for Fertil for four years, is 78. A powerful, robust man, he spent most of his life in construction work.

"Being outside all those years put me in good shape," he said,

"but I couldn't find any other job until Catlin took me on."

Because of their age, some Fertil employees work shorter schedules than others. Some work longer days than people half their age. Mr. Catlin admits that he spends less and less time at the plant. He leaves most of the day-to-day operations to his superintendent, Ralph Halbach, 72.

"I come in once in a while, mostly just to kick the tires and leaves," Mr. Catlin said, "except on Monday. Then I have to be here at five in the morning." He explained that one of his hardest workers, Juan Alcade, 76, comes in at 5 a.m. every Monday to open up. "The boss can't come later than the help," he said.

"One thing I won't do," he went on, "is hire a married couple. It's bad business. If one works, the other doesn't. If one gets along with people, the other doesn't. I've tried it and regretted it."

Mr. Catlin, who spent many years in the paper and wood pulp industry, has another business, Forest Research Laboratories, which has one product, a card impregnated with chemicals that he says will keep Christmas trees green and fresh when the card and the tree are placed in the same pot of water.

Does he think of retiring? "I was at retirement age when I started this business 20 years ago," he said. "We've gone from four hours a day, five months a year, to all day, 12 months a year. How could I retire?"

Welcome to a flight
made in Germany.

From all the continents to the heart of Europe. And on to all of Europe.

The more you fly



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Traditional
SCOTCH with
age appeal

**HOUSE
OF
LORDS**

8 years old

Over 50 Convenient Holiday Inns across Europe.

Austria, Belgium-5, France-7, W. Germany-14, Gibraltar, Great Britain-11, Italy-2, Luxembourg, Lebanon, Monaco, Netherlands-3, Portugal-2, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland-2.

For free, fast reservations through our Holiday Inn Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn, Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.

Brussels Tel: 720.48.24 London Tel: 930.09.15 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
Frankfurt Tel: 29.50.65 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zurich Tel: 70.00.46
Rome Tel: 23.51.80 Amsterdam Tel: 43.32.22 Stockholm Tel: 99.02.30

Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.



Insuring America's Health

The United States seemed, as recently as a year ago, to be on the verge of enacting a national health insurance plan covering most medical costs for everyone. Last January congressional leaders were talking optimistically of early enactment of a health insurance bill. But by now it is clear that the whole proposal is going nowhere at all this year. Whether there is any chance of enactment even in the years beyond depends on finding persuasive answers to a series of large questions. Some of those questions concern financing, but by no means all of them. There is a spreading opinion, in Congress and in the country, that simply providing more money, training more doctors and building more hospitals will not necessarily improve health care for Americans.

To use an analogy that practically everyone will find offensive, the health insurance issue is a bit like the rescue of the Penn Central. In both cases, all right-thinking people can agree that the service is essential and something has to be done. But in both cases any comprehensive solution involves a sufficiently large number of billions of dollars to induce extreme caution. Even if the money can be found, Congress does not want merely to continue obsolete service to places where no one wants to go. In health care as in railroading, there is the matter of featherbedding. Some studies have suggested that, for example, as much as one-third of the surgery done in America is avoidable. It is evident that any insurance plan is going to have to include mechanisms to protect the patient from too much of the wrong sort of care, provided simply because it was available.

The fading of the current health bills illustrates the broad change that has recently overtaken national attitudes toward large social programs. Part of this change is obviously owed to the recession. But another part of it is a reaction to the great wave of social legislation of the 1960s. Many of these innovative laws turned out to carry costs and consequences far beyond anything predicted for them. The experience of the past decade is making the country cautious now about fundamental changes in the health care system. Medicare and Medicaid have been enormously valuable to the country, but they have also been enormously more expensive than their authors originally estimated. They have raised the questions of review and control that are going to have to be answered before the larger insurance plan goes into law.

Americans are currently spending a little over \$100 billion a year for health and medical care. That figure has doubled in the past eight years, with a rising demand for these services compounded by an inflation rate much higher than the average for the economy. Out of that total, some \$40 billion is public money, mostly Medicare for the elderly and disabled, and Medicaid for the poor. The rest is private money, and enactment of a comprehensive health insurance program means shifting some or even

all of that \$60 billion a year to federal administration.

Although President Nixon had supported a health insurance bill, President Ford decided last winter not to revive it. With the economy in a recession and the budget already running an extremely large deficit, he ruled against any bill this year. Health outlays, under a federal insurance program, would be the kind of expenditure that the Ford administration has denounced as uncontrollable. The budget deficit has become one of the most sensitive numbers in Washington politics. The painful surge of inflation over the past two years has made voters highly attentive to it, and the new budget procedures now require Congress to vote explicitly on a deficit. Most of Congress appears to have joined the President in his reluctance to add another large new unknown factor into the federal budget at this moment.

Beyond all of the large questions of public policy, the path of any health insurance legislation is further impeded in Congress by a sharp dispute over committee jurisdictions. Earlier this year, when the House Ways and Means Committee wrote a bill to provide health insurance benefits to the unemployed, the Commerce Committee protested that its territory was being invaded. The affair has now settled into a stalemate. If the House leadership ever chooses to resolve this tangle, it will be confronted with a much more serious controversy over financing these benefits. All of the present tax and premium proposals are dubious, to one degree or another. The technical difficulties in funding this limited protection for the unemployed is serving to dampen enthusiasm for proceeding with the much larger bill for general coverage of the whole population.

It may turn out that the only possible course is to abandon the idea of a comprehensive bill and, instead, continue to improve the present patchwork. Since the scale of the future system is extremely difficult to forecast accurately, perhaps the patch-by-patch strategy will turn out to be the wisest in the end. It permits Congress to address itself to one issue at a time.

The greatest immediate needs are catastrophic coverage for everybody, and basic care for rural areas. Even families with very good health insurance policies know that there is always a limit to the coverage. Even the most prudent family can be threatened with disaster by one terrible illness. But huge though the costs can be in individual cases, the price for catastrophic coverage is not large for the country as a whole. As for rural areas, experience with Medicare and Medicaid shows that merely making insurance money available is not enough to guarantee reasonable access to modern medical care. Meeting specific needs like these, one at a time, may well take the country toward adequate health insurance faster than a stalled argument over a comprehensive bill that now seems farther than ever in the distance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keep Diplomacy Quiet

Three months ago the momentum that had been building up toward a new interim agreement between Israel and Egypt ground to a sudden and unexpected halt. Secretary of State Kissinger, breaking off his shuttle diplomacy, declared that his efforts had failed.

It is hard to discern exactly what has changed since those days, but clearly something has. New diplomatic exchanges, particularly President Ford's meetings this month with President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Rabin of Israel, have, in Secretary Kissinger's words, "at least created a basis from which the problem can be considered again."

This return to business signals an enduring eagerness on the part of both Israelis and Egyptians to reach an agreement in their own best interests, before the whole confrontation is thrown open to all the other forces that want to have a hand in a settlement. If either party had truly wished to give up on the effort toward an interim agreement across the Sinai, it has had ample occasion

to withdraw and start on some new diplomatic—or military—track.

Though all sides are sounding appropriately reserved, and none is now giving any sign of offering new concessions, the mere fact that the contacts are continuing so expectantly shows that there is still room for maneuver.

As long as this situation continues, with both Cairo and Jerusalem clinging to the initiative which American diplomacy has provided, it is important to let the process go its own way without outside interference. Before President Ford's meetings with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Rabin, American officials had suggested that the President might come forward with some new and comprehensive American peace plan to jog the parties into new negotiations.

Any such initiative at this moment would seem unwise. It might have to come later on, but as long as Egypt and Israel are themselves engaged in a detailed bargaining process, the best service that would-be peacemakers can perform is to keep quiet.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Giscard Visit to Poland

Sources close to President Giscard stress that the relations between France and Poland are an example of what relations can exist between Eastern and Western European countries. These relations are especially exemplary on the eve of the official conclusion of the European Security Conference, which is, in fact, trying to create a new mode of relations and knock down the barriers between countries on the

same continent which have been separated by the postwar "Iron Curtain." Among the documents which will be signed on the occasion of the visit of the French chief of state, will be a general accord which comprises a sort of charter of development of political consultation and cooperation between France and Poland, a text relating to reinforcing cultural, scientific and information exchanges.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 18, 1900

PHILADELPHIA—The bitter deadlock that exists in the Republican party over the vice-presidency may be broken by the nomination of Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, for the second place on the national ticket. The party leadership does not want a long drawn out fight and is bringing great pressure to bear on Mr. Roosevelt to induce him to reconsider his refusal to take second place.

Fifty Years Ago

June 18, 1925

NEW YORK—Thomas A. Edison, who at 78 is the world's most renowned inventor, today came to the support of Prof. John T. Scopes, Tennessee, for violating the state's "Monkey Law." The creator of the incandescent bulb and innumerable wireless improvements will testify at the trial. He made his offer from his West Orange, N.J. laboratory.



'I Think We're About to Be Run Over.'

Britain West and East of Suez

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—A few years ago Britain's defense commitments "East of Suez" constituted a political issue here with the Conservatives wanting to keep a toehold in the Red Sea-Indian Ocean area and Labor opposing the idea. Elections, plus economic restrictions forced by recession, took care of the arduous by virtually erasing it (save for a vestigial presence in Hong Kong).

Now, a new problem has arisen: What shall Britain's position be west of Suez, meaning the Mediterranean basin, considered a vital artery when this country's twin assumptions were that God was an Englishman and the road to India must be kept open? It is a sign of the power changes wrought by history that just as the Suez Canal is reopened, British military strength in the Mediterranean approaches the vanishing point.

The Royal Navy is to withdraw its last vessels based on the island sea, leaving only military installations available in Gibraltar and Cyprus. The Cyprus airfields are at present in limbo, no one having decided what shall be their ultimate fate until the island's future is decided.

Armed Forces Movement, London's estimate is more patient. The British say they "don't intend to concede the game to the Communists until the last whistle has blown." They are trying persuasion and diplomatic exchanges while keeping Washington advised of results if any.

Like the United States, Britain worries about the implications to Italy of a Communist-dominated Portuguese government in NATO. Both see that such a state of affairs might even encourage acquiescence of non-Communists in Italy to a coalition government with their own massive Communist party.

A Balance

However, while there are certain procedures among military representatives in the North Atlantic Alliance to keep secrets from possibly indiscreet members, there is no treaty article providing for a member's expulsion because of ideological reasons.

While Britain considers itself tied to America by particular traditions and parallelism of interests, outside of the areas of NATO and CENTO (where the United States is a de facto if not de jure partner) it has no more formal links elsewhere. SEATO is regarded as wholly moribund in the wake of the Indochina mess. But Callaghan, for one, believes that the remaining link between London and Washington is strong, if indefinable.

With this in mind, Britain is entirely willing to make available to the United States as a military base its Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, although this irritates India, Mauritius, Australia and some of London's African friends. Even if its own East-of-Suez commitments are gone, the British argue a strategic balance must continue in that area until there is genuine global arms limitation.

Letters

Philippine View

Appropos your news item on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and the People's Republic of China (JHT, June 10) may I put forward the following comments to give it some historical perspectives from a Filipino point of view?

The agreement signed in Peking on June 8 between President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Premier Chou En-lai represents a distinct landmark in the new trend in Philippine foreign policy, starting with the establishment of the Philippines of diplomatic relations with nearly all Eastern European countries and Mongolia by the autumn of 1973. Opening of such relations with the Soviet Union is expected to follow soon.

Until recently the Philippines had been isolated from the Socialist world. Historians, political analysts and diplomats may differ on their explanations of this phenomenon, or whether in fact it was at all possible for the Philippines to have established such relations since it regained its independence from the United States on July 4, 1946, and since the Communists took over the Chinese mainland in 1949.

But all this is academic. The important point is that it has been done. This gives Philippine independence a new sense of credibility, its foreign policy a new sense of direction, and its diplomacy a new sense of flexibility. It is an indication of the realism with which the New Society in the Philippines views the world.

JUAN V. SAEZ,
Consul General,
Embassy of the Philippines,
Buenos Aires.

About Abortion

I can well understand the frustrations of Thomas R. McNiff, former Minnesota anti-abortionist (what sort of a qualification does he think this title confers on him and who cares?) in Letters (JHT, June 11). It is hard to fight when you haven't a leg to stand on.

What I do object to, however, is the cynical remark about women "who condemn the unbearable inconveniences of contraception or of having a baby while on second thought they don't want."

Firstly, I dare Mr. McNiff to take the pill for 18 years. As I found out it is downright dangerous to the health. But then, he will never have to risk this sort of health hazard. Next, a woman's fertility apparently goes on for quite a long time of her life. It would be impossible to have each baby that was conceived, anyhow. It is one of Mother Nature's laws to propose a large quantity of possibilities to conceive even if only very few actually materialize. (Moreover, most women "don't have second thoughts.") They happen to find they are pregnant when it is undesirable to be so. To assume they want babies and then change their minds is, how shall I say, puerile. Furthermore, having had several unwanted pregnancies (knowing the old-fashioned methods) terminated, I can only say the operation is fast (5 minutes), painless, less of a health hazard—in clinical conditions—than either the pill or the coil and 100 per cent effective as far as family planning is concerned.

If Mr. McNiff had any idea of the gestational process he would know fetuses are not commonly aborted; embryos are. Finally, I am glad not to have put children into a world where a "silent majority" cannot learn to mind its own business. Curious how mostly men have their minds so firmly made up about what women must do.

PHILIPINE B. READ,
Zurich.

Amateur Hospitals

I appreciated Mary Blume's column about the future plans and needs of American Hospital in Paris (JHT, May 24-25). I know from personal experience how deserving this hospital is of more widespread and increased support.

I would like, however, to point out one error in the column. Mary Blume wrote that the American Hospital in Paris is "the only hospital outside the United States to be accredited by the U.S. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals" but I know of two other very fine hospitals outside the United States simi-

Claire Sterling From Rome:

There is hardly much doubt that their increasing inability to decide anything at all was the electorate's primary consideration...

ROME—Judging from last week's balloting here, it is evidently not true that Italy's democratic leaders have done little or nothing in the last 10 or 15 years. They have built a terrific Communist party.

Though returns are still not complete as I write, the Communists appear to have made a hair-raising leap of 6 per cent in these local elections, representing the most massive popular protest and significant electoral shift in this country since the war. Their share of the national vote is now around 33 per cent compared to the Christian Democrats' 35 per cent. There has become the largest single party in Rome, Milan, Turin, Naples, Genoa, Florence, Bologna, Venice, Perugia, Cagliari, and Ancona, not to mention dozens of smaller cities and the chances can no longer be ruled out of their overtaking the Christian Democrats to become the largest single party in all Italy by the time the next parliament is elected, two years from now. Unless this country's governing parties do a really snappy job of pulling their socks up.

Old Movie

Anybody with a grain of sense could have seen this coming. Watching the Christian Democratic party's performance in particular over the last couple of years has been like seeing an old movie in slow motion, with a car moving inexorably towards a cliff and tilting over, wheels spinning, while the driver keeps talking to somebody in the back seat. Admittedly, the Christian Democrats haven't had all the driving to themselves. Their smaller left partners in the center-left coalition governing on and off here since 1963 have kept nagging at them in all sorts of ways: the Republicans for sounder, saner, thriftier economic policies; the Social Democrats for tougher anti-Communist policies; the Socialists for essentially incoherent but presumably softer policies towards the Communists which they've referred to as "more advanced equilibria" and "parallel convergences."

When all is said and done, though, it is the Christian Democrats who have been making, or not making, the vital decisions. There is hardly much doubt that their increasing inability to decide anything at all was the electorate's primary consideration last weekend. Millions of voters didn't seem to take the smallest notice, for instance, of the Communists' alarming behavior in nearby Portugal. Neither, apparently, did they care about recently

growing comments from foreign bankers in New York, Bonn or Brussels on Italy's "new economic miracle" in pulling out of an appallingly close brush with bankruptcy last autumn. Nor did it elicit even a faintest of fresh outbreaks of chilling terror from both extremes, left and right, something that always seems to happen here in around election time. Inertly generating a martial Christ Democratic campaign for law and order. Nothing, in fact, seems to bother the electorate as much as the more and more sclerotic nature of the Christian Democratic party's 30-year rule.

Disaffection

Their disaffection has had hurt not only the Christian Democrats but practically every other party identified with them. Socialists along having managed to register a modest election gain (around 2 per cent, more than they had hoped to gain by their militant leftwing stance).

The effects have been dramatic: among masses of alienated voters who, while perhaps shifting allegiances from one to another democratic party in the past have never before left the traditional democratic arena all together. In the last weeks of the electoral campaign, the pro-Communist Passera published in daily lists of outstanding and off-illustrious personalities—writers, artists, publishers, journalists whose names have embodied Italy's finest democratic traditions—publicly declaring their intention to vote Communist in the first time in their lives. According to the government electronic computers, furthermore, 60 per cent of the 18-year olds who have just gotten their vote here opted for the Communists too. Nothing could be clearer warning for this country's democratic forces than a Communist conquest of such dimensions. The generation is coming of age.

There is no telling what it may do to the center-left party into doing, or not doing, in two years they have left to do in. They still have ample majority in the present parliament, they have had in every other of the past quarter of a century last weekend's elections for a global provincial and municipal governments haven't affected it in any way. They even have majority still, though none is ample, in most of the nation's regions. For all the Communist great forward surge, they seem to have picked up only one region (Liguria) in addition to the existing three (Emilia, Umbria, Tuscany).

New Inroads

Nevertheless, the Communist enormous new inroads on electorate create precisely kind of dilemma most likely further divide and deadlock center-left parties. Inevitably are going to be heaped pressures soon to be met by all good anti-Communist from center to neo-Fascist. Inevitably, too, there are going to be stern demands for a lot to the left, from the Socialists especially—whether with against the Communists is big question. Socialists are already hinting that it will only rejoin a government coalition if the Christian Democratic party swears to keep its promise for reform it has bro over the last 12 years; and Socialists have as much as: "In any case, the Christian Democrats' General Secretary Amintore Fanfani will have go. Also inevitably, there going to be Christian Democratic leaders of the right, and center who don't much to deal with the mercurial exigent Socialists on these any other terms. A good impetus soon to be met by prefer to save their parliament or ministerial seats perks by doing a little ho trading with the Communists themselves.

The only course that does seem inevitable, alas, is a: one consideration of acting doing the things which the Communists claim that they a can get done. If it isn't impossible, though, does it have it impossible?

DAVID S. DODGE,
Bristol.

Pessimistic Over U.K.

Although I favor continued British membership in the Common Market because of the psychological impact on the investment community of linking Britain's future with the stronger Continental economies (Italy excepted), I am still pessimistic about Britain's economic and political future.

Overlooked by most people, and especially the press, is the simple fact that the referendum should never have occurred. Because the economic and political ramifications of continued British membership are so complex, it is an issue which should only have been examined by those who are most qualified to judge it. How can anyone be too optimistic about Britain's prospects when the politically-elected leadership are willing to seek political gain at the potential expense of their country's future?

ROBERT S. MURLEY,
London.

Despite U.S. Forecasts of Upturn

Europeans Fear Slump Will Last

BERDAM, June 17 (AP).—Contrast to the Ford administration's forecast of a half economic upturn, European officials, bankers and economists fear that the world generally will be in recession for many more

one is more likely than the others since World War II, says Conrad Court, treasurer of the Netherlands, any other Europeans. Mr. Court says that businessmen and consumers all seem to be sitting for someone else to start recovery forecasts slipping up their own.

United States is the most "someone else" because of the huge U.S. in world business. But widespread doubt among

White House and the Federal Reserve Board are doing enough of the right things to get a meaningful upturn going.

The concern is shared in board rooms of some of the biggest European companies. "The real question is, can you have another boom, no matter how moderate, without another inflation?" says

Gerik Wagner, senior managing director of the Hague-based Royal Dutch/Shell group.

That sort of pattern, other observers say, has prevailed in Britain for many years, chronically discouraging capital investment and spurring workers to demand

inflation-perpetuating "catch-up" pay boosts even during downturns.

No one appears to expect his own country to turn the tide first. The Japanese economy "has cooled down so much that it won't recover fast," says Yusaku Kashiwagi, deputy president of the

Bank of Tokyo. "The United States will take the lead in coming out of the recession, because they are doing the most to stimulate their economy. Japan will follow," he says hopefully.

Many others abroad are not at all optimistic. "I see no sign of the famous recovery," scoffs Edward Lynch, Brussels-based vice-president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Foreign officials who do accept U.S. forecasts of a second-half upturn are sometimes dubious about whether the benefits will spill across to Europe very soon.

"All signs are that the United States will recover soon, but Europe will be more slow," says Guido Carli, Italy's central bank governor. "We have to look at the German situation, where the recovery will come less soon than expected," he explains.

Points to Others

West Germany's giant role as a market for its neighbors means that it must recover first, other continental say. But for the German economy to revive, "it is very important that there be an upturn in other countries," particularly the European ones to which half of Germany's exports go, says Peter Reimpel, a management board member of Munich's Bayerische Vereinsbank.

A key factor causing some foreign leaders to scale down their recovery forecasts is the prospect that Third World countries will not continue much longer to be thriving markets for Western products. "Exports to developing countries have helped mightily to sustain output in the industrial countries, these analysts say.

"The poor have been supporting the rich, but the crunch is coming," a British analyst predicts. "With raw materials prices having plummeted from the peaks that inspired enthusiastic spending sprees, paying the bills threatens to run down the reserves and strain the borrowing power of many poor countries, he says.

survey prepared by the federation as well as his own list of government statistics.

The federation survey reports that small business has a sense of optimism for the coming month period, Mr. Ford said. "Since small business exercises such a stabilizing influence on recession, that is a good sign for all Americans," he added.

Mr. Ford also said that consumer confidence is increasing, and that retail sales are climbing, by 2.3 per cent in May. He noted the Commerce Department's leading indicators were up 4.2 per cent in April and that inventories and interest rates have declined.

Employment increased by 85,000 between March and May, and the inflation rate is down from last year's 12 per cent to about 6 per cent, he said.

Wants to Cut Curbs

The business conference reserved its biggest applause for Mr. Ford's pledge to fight for reduction of federal regulation of business.

"We must free the business community from regulatory bondage so it can produce," the President said. "Your efforts are stifled by unnecessary, unfair and unclear rules and regulations."

Ford-France Prices Up

PARIS, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Ford-France SA announced today it is increasing prices of all its models sold in France by an average of 4.5 per cent.

Swiss Study Bank Secrecy Curb

GENEVA, June 17 (AP).—Curbs on Swiss bank secrecy are under official study to further discourage the inflow of currency that have been forcing up the value of the franc and the price of Swiss exports.

An initial target is the "numbered accounts," which are as much part of the Swiss cliché as watches and chocolate but have been criticized for attracting "hot money" from abroad and tax evaders.

A National Bank source said today that abolition of the numbered accounts, introduced in the 1880s to protect Jewish and other anti-Nazi bank-account holders against informers from the neighboring Reich, was "informally discussed" at a recent meeting with representatives of the big commercial banks.

"Their first reaction was expectedly negative," the source said, emphasizing that no concrete plans have yet emerged.

Pressure for action is mounting, however, both inside and outside the government. The strength of the Swiss franc, the world's hardest currency, is squeezing exporters out of international markets. During the past two years, the de facto devaluation of key currencies against the Swiss franc ranges between 50 per cent for the dollar and pound and 10 to 15 per cent for the West German mark.

Prices of Swiss exports have soared correspondingly while sales have plunged. Watch exports during the first quarter of 1975 were a dramatic 36.1 per cent below the year-ago level, and more than half of all people employed in the watchmaking industry are on short-time.

The manufacturers report business abroad is down between 18.7 and 37.8 per cent, idling about one-third of capacity.

The exporters were recently told by National Bank president Fritz Lütwiler that they will have to "live with unfavorable exchange rates for some time to come." But Mr. Lütwiler also said that in "certain fields, the interna-

tional activity of our banks has reached dimensions which are no longer in reasonable proportion to the size of our country."

The Swiss have already taken measures to check the inflow of foreign capital, including a "negative interest" charge of 40 per cent annually on Swiss franc deposits opened by non-resident foreigners—whether they have "numbered accounts" or not. But there are obvious loopholes, as the prohibitive charge has failed to stop the inflow of currency.

Foreign governments have reportedly urged Swiss leaders to tighten control of capital movements from abroad and combat tax evasion—which is not a criminal offense in Switzerland.

Draft legislation threatening jail in serious cases of tax evasion has been prepared, but so far has stirred little enthusiasm. Some feel it lacks punch, while the Swiss Bankers' Association commented it was "not a priority matter" because Swiss tax honesty was better than in most other countries.

Abolition of the bank secrecy laws to fight tax evasion is also on the platform of the strongest party in the Swiss coalition government, the Social Democrats, for the national election this fall. A prime pusher is the new party president, Helmut Hubacher, who calls for a "radical change" of the Swiss system.

However, the commercial banks can point out that their activities—which critics want reduced—more than offset the country's chronic trade deficit.

Bank secrecy furnished the "last touch" in this development, president Alfred Schaefer of Union Bank of Switzerland—one of the country's big three commercial banks—told the annual meeting this spring.

"Relinquishing this instrument of goodwill would be equal to self-mutilation and would by no means prevent international tax evasion," he warned.

Aim Is to Stabilize, Not Spur, Economy

Japan's Economic Easing Is Criticized

By Sam Jameson

TOEYO, June 17.—For the third time this year the Japanese government has loosened the screws on its anti-inflation, tight money, policy—only slightly.

An eight-point program, adopted by the Cabinet yesterday, reiterated a commitment by Japan's economic czar, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda, to stabilize rather than spur economic growth and put the government rather than business in the lead.

Left untouched was the central bank's discount rate, which was lowered by half a point nine days ago to a still high level of 8 per cent—too high, most economists said, to induce renewed business investment in production facilities.

Emphasis was placed instead on bolstering government financing for private homes, stepped up public works and Japan Development Bank loans for investment in anti-pollution equipment.

Mr. Fukuda said the Economic Planning Agency, which he heads, estimated that the new measures would create an immediate demand for goods and services worth more than \$3 billion, while by next March, when the fiscal year ends, cumulative demand of more than \$8 billion was expected to be created, he added.

The increment amounted to the equivalent of roughly 1 per cent of Japan's gross national product in fiscal 1974.

Earlier screw-loosening measures

failed to lift the economy out of the recession. The real gross national product fell by 0.7 per cent in the January-March quarter.

Mr. Fukuda offered no estimate of what effect the plan might have on Japan's trade, which in recent months has been piling up heavy surpluses.

Two weeks ago, he warned in a speech that a \$13-billion deficit in trade with oil-producing nations that Japan covered last year with an equivalent surplus in trade with non-oil producers could create imbalances in the international monetary system and lead to political frictions with trading partners, particularly Asian nations.

Japan has been under pressure from some members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and from its own businessmen, whose factories are operating at average ratios of only 76 per cent of capacity, to prod the economy into faster economic growth.

Yesterday's measures, however, clearly fell short of meeting such requests.

Toshio Konomi, minister of international trade and industry, said openly that the measures were not sufficient to lift the economy off the ground. He said the government should begin deficit financing of public works and predicted that another round of policy changes would become necessary within two or three months.

Los Angeles Times.

Pound Drops To New Low

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The British pound, battered by rampant inflation, declining industrial production and labor unrest, fell to an all-time low today but recovered slightly late in the day. The dollar also weakened.

The devaluation rate of the British money in relation to 10 major currencies as fixed in Washington in December 1971 slumped to 26.7 per cent in early trading from yesterday's 26.2 per cent. But by the close of business the pound had climbed back to 26.5-per-cent devaluation, still a record low.

The dollar sank half a centime down at 2.92125 francs in Paris, unchanged in Amsterdam at 2.8975 guilders, 3 1/4 Belgian centimes down at 34.755 francs, and less than half a Swiss centime lower at 2.48 francs. The West German exchange in Frankfurt was closed for a holiday.

In London the pound lost one U.S. cent to close at \$2.2680. Dealers in most financial centers said selling volume was not high but "nobody wants sterling," one said.

Housing Starts Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Housing starts in May rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,124,000 units from the April rate of 886,000 units, the Commerce Department said today.

The May rate was down from the year-earlier pace of 1,487,000 units, but it was the highest rate of housing starts since last September, when the seasonal pace was 1,167,000 units.

Slow Economic Recovery Seen

Profit Outlook Fears Hit New York Prices

NEW YORK, June 17 (DIT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with some analysts attributing the decline to growing concern that second-quarter earnings reports will be disappointing.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 5.85 points to 228.61, giving up an early gain of about 3 points. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 875 to 550.

Volume totaled 19.44 million shares compared with 16.86 million shares yesterday.

In its decline, the market ignored the Commerce Department report that housing starts rose in May.

Some analysts said that traders were discouraged by Du Pont's statement that its second-quarter net will be sharply lower, confirming earlier analysts' estimates and Hercules Inc.'s projection of "nominal earnings" in the second quarter.

Brokers said the forecasts raised concern that the economy will be slow to recover.

Du Pont closed at 116 3/4, down 4, and Hercules was down 2 1/4 at 29 1/4.

Coal mining issues were lower following the Dow Jones news service and Wall Street Journal report that "analysts who have become fundamentally skeptical of the investment rationale behind coal stocks concede earnings will be up sharply this year and aren't likely to decline next year. But they don't believe the growth phase is over."

Pittston fell 2 1/2 to 66 3/4, North American Coal was 29 5/8, off 2 7/8, Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 41, down 1 3/4, and Union Pacific 74 1/4, off 2 1/2.

Interstate Brands jumped 2 1/2 to 13 7/8. A spokesman said the company was taken by surprise yesterday by a DPF Inc. tender offer for 1 million Interstate shares at \$14.50 each.

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Libya is trimming petroleum prices again in an effort to encourage higher production.

The cuts in costs of Libya's crude oil, retroactive to June 1, range up to 50 cents a barrel but average around 30 cents a barrel. They come as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is campaigning for another general increase in the world price of petroleum.

But Libya, one of OPEC's 13 members, is not calling its pricing move a cut. Instead, Libya labels it a change in "differentials," the premiums charged for its crude because of the low-sulfur content and the nearness to European markets.

Whatever the move is called, oil industry sources said it is clearly designed to bring Libyan oil prices more in line with Persian Gulf crudes in this period of soft petroleum markets. Libyan oil, they said, has been "overpriced" in comparison with the Persian crudes.

There isn't much demand any more for low-sulfur oil, and the soft tanker markets and low freight rates have eliminated Libya's transportation advantage, one buyer of Libyan oil said.

The Libyan move is not expected to have much impact on the oil cartel's promised plan to boost OPEC-wide prices again next fall. But it is likely to spur

Gulf Oil was one of the most active NYSE issues, slipping 1 1/4 to 22 5/8. Rockwell Intl. climbed 7/8 to 24 3/4. The companies said they were discussing possible joint business ventures or a merger.

Fairchild Camera sagged 2 3/8 to 48, although the firm said "a general improvement in order" has been witnessed during the first half of 1975 compared with the fourth quarter.

Corning Glass fell 2 1/2 to 49 1/2. It said it is considering closing its Allston, Mich., plant for an indefinite period due to depressed color television business.

Soft spots included Philip Morris, down 1 3/8 to 49 5/8, IBM 4 3/4 to 203 1/2, Burroughs 2 to 89 3/4, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/4 to 88 1/8, and Walt Disney 1 1/4 to 47 3/8.

Chrysler lost 1 1/2 to 10 3/4. Some industry analysts said there is uncertainty about Chrysler's strength to stage a strong earnings recovery if 1976 turns out to be a good year for auto firms.

As for the outlook for the remainder of 1975, some analysts said they were revising their forecasts for Chrysler downward.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderate trading. The Amex index fell 0.48 to 89.10.

Syntex, a volume leader, slid 1 3/4 to 38 1/8. Houston Oil & Minerals dropped 1 3/8 to 25 1/2.

In Chicago strong demand coupled with short covering lifted wheat and oats futures to daily allowable limits on the Board of Trade.

The moves in wheat strongly influenced higher prices in most other commodities on the exchange.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ Industrial average fell 0.39 to 86.40.

Libya Cutting Price of Crude To Levels Set in Persian Gulf

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Libya is trimming petroleum prices again in an effort to encourage higher production.

The cuts in costs of Libya's crude oil, retroactive to June 1, range up to 50 cents a barrel but average around 30 cents a barrel. They come as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is campaigning for another general increase in the world price of petroleum.

But Libya, one of OPEC's 13 members, is not calling its pricing move a cut. Instead, Libya labels it a change in "differentials," the premiums charged for its crude because of the low-sulfur content and the nearness to European markets.

Whatever the move is called, oil industry sources said it is clearly designed to bring Libyan oil prices more in line with Persian Gulf crudes in this period of soft petroleum markets. Libyan oil, they said, has been "overpriced" in comparison with the Persian crudes.

There isn't much demand any more for low-sulfur oil, and the soft tanker markets and low freight rates have eliminated Libya's transportation advantage, one buyer of Libyan oil said.

The Libyan move is not expected to have much impact on the oil cartel's promised plan to boost OPEC-wide prices again next fall. But it is likely to spur

Strong States Turn Down Appeals for Economic Boost

ARIS, June 17 (AP-DJ).—Countries in strong surplus with the United States have turned down appeals for new trade agreements at the day-long meeting here of the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Committee chairman Sir Douglas Allen said the strongest case came from the smaller countries whose trading and use of payments positions continue to deteriorate.

Other conference sources said that some of the smaller countries went so far as to hint that if nothing was done to them correct the situation, they may be forced to take trade measures.

Any restrictions, whether internal or external, would be a blow to the OECD trade pledge signed only two days ago by all 24 members except Portugal.

In Douglas said that delegations from the United States, many and Japan took the line that, given fears of rekindling inflation, their governments preferred to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. All three countries, however, declared their intent to take new measures if warranted, he said.

Other conference sources said that the three countries were the defensive during most of the meeting.

Mr. Douglas said that the strong countries expressed concern that the recession had bottomed out and said they acted actively to pick up during the second half of this year. They conceded, however, that the recovery will be made by past standards, Sir Douglas said.

Oil Expert Disputes View at OPEC Wealth Declining

YORK, June 17 (NYT).—Mr. Levy, the oil economist, disagreed sharply with reports by major banks and accumulation of wealth exporting nations is a thing problem and one will probably fade away by

major study, Mr. Levy is that the problem "is not so serious and of duration than suggested" findings of First National City, Irving Trust Co. and Guaranty Trust Co. and

week, a Citicorp report at the surplus of the nation of Petroleum Exporting Countries that "began 3-74 as a ferocious tiger and is now a docile cat." Earlier, by the way, he also indicated the problem of oil exporters' surpluses was

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

Levy said that two key factors are at the heart of the relative trends in oil volume of OPEC oil compared with their imports, and world oil against the price for all

New Issue on the Belgian Market

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BELGIQUE

2,700,000,000.- BF Convertible debentures

8.25 % 1975-1987

represented by 900,000 debentures of BF 3,000.- nominal value convertible into Parts de Réserve shares of no par value.

The issue has been underwritten by:

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

and by the following Banks:

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A.
Banque Belge Limitée
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Lyonnais S.A.

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
Banque Belge (France) S.A.
Banque Belgo-Zairoise S.A.
Creditanstalt-Bankverein A.G.
Crédit Industriel et Commercial S.A.
Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne-Union Bancaire

Crédit Suisse-White Weld Limited
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co. S.A.K.
Midland Bank Limited
Schröder Wagg (J.Henry) & Co Limited
Société Générale S.A.

Deutsche Bank A.G.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken A.B.
Société Générale S.A.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

RESULTS OF THE 1974 FISCAL YEAR

In its session of May 28, 1975, the College representing the shareholders of the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS and exercising powers of the General Meeting approved the balance sheet and accounts closed as of December 31, 1974, as well as the proposals of the Board of Directors regarding the following allocation of the Financial Year's profit:

—Appropriation to the legal reserve	Fr. 6,746,608
—Allocation of beneficiary shares of the BANQUE NATIONALE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE and of the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS	834,706.18
—This sum, added to the minimum interest, (433,950.05) comes to	1,268,656.23
—Fr. which allows for the distribution of a gross Fr. 1.125 per B.N.C.I. share and a gross Fr. 3 per C.N.E.P. share	
—Appropriation to the Reserves	Fr. 56,253,292
—(Bringing the overall reserves to Fr. 715,000,000.)	
—Allocation to amount carried forward	427,464.88
—Distribution of dividends to the B.N.P. shareholders	Fr. 70,650,000
—Fr. which corresponds to a payment of Fr. 14.13 per share plus a tax already paid to the Treasury (fiscal credit) of Fr. 7.07, thereby bringing the global revenue per share to Fr. 21.20	

It is to be noted that a global dividend representing Fr. 31,250,000 for the 1971 fiscal year and Fr. 42,000,000 for the 1972 fiscal year was paid to the French Government, the sole shareholder. For the 1973 fiscal year, the sum of Fr. 14.13 per share was distributed among shareholders in order to ensure a global revenue of Fr. 21.20, including the fiscal credit of Fr. 7.07.

The distribution to bearers of B.N.C.I. and C.N.E.P. beneficiary shares and the payment of the dividend to B.N.P. shareholders will be carried out as of July 1, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)		Closing Prices		June 17, 1975		Bid Ask	
The following list includes:							
National securities							
Dealers, under-							
writing, and							
insurance and							
insurance stocks.							
Bid Ask		Bid Ask		Bid Ask		Postol BW 5% 4%	
Circle F	2 1/2	2%	2%	Jarvis	124 1/4	14 1/2	Petrolini 84% 86 2/3
Citizn B	2 1/2	2%	2%	Jiffy Fds	4 1/2	1 3/4	Phillip L 10% 10 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Jaylyn M	15 15 1/4	4	Piedmont A 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Kaiser Sil	35 35 1/2	3 1/2	Piedmont B 2 1/2 2 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Kassit P	18 18 1/2	1 1/2	Plan HIB 29% 29 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Kaman A	19 19 1/2	1 1/2	Prosser 2 1/2 2 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Kate Grc	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Realty 2 1/2 2 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keer Tr	12 12 1/2	1 1/2	Recon P 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2	1 1/2	Rohal C 4 1/2 4 1/2
Clark M	2 1/2	2%	2%	Keefe C	11 11 1/2		

**BEGINNER'S GUIDE
TO PROGRAMMING
THE HP-65 CALCULATOR**

Contents include step-by-step instructions for:

- Decision Making
- Looping
- Preparing Programs for all Fields.

Send to: Martin Press, 8 Mülbacher Str., 51039, West Germany. Enclose DM 12.

Name: _____

Address: _____

BE A NEW SUBSCRIBER
and save up to
47% of the sustained price
(Depending on your country of residence.)
After the specific introductory period, a regular renewal
rate will be applied.

6 mos. 3 mos.		6 mos. 3 mos.	
Abu Dhabi (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Korea (air)	\$126.59 75.00
Aden (air)	\$114.00 63.00	Koror (air)	\$114.00 63.00
Algeria (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Kuala Lumpur (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Africa, French speak		Libya (air)	\$85.50 49.00
countries (air)	\$72.50 40.00	Luxembourg (air)	\$2,050.00 1,125.00
France (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Malaysia (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Algeria (air)	\$82.50 34.50	Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Arabian Gulf (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Argentina (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Australia (air)	\$50.75 25.00	Netherlands (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Austria (air)	\$114.09 63.00	New Zealand (air)	\$142.00 77.00
Bahamas (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Norway (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Burma (air)	\$134.59 75.00	Pakistan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Philippines (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Canada (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Poland (air)	\$114.09 63.00
China (air)	\$134.59 75.00	Portugal (air)	\$1,025.00 580.00
Cyprus (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Romania (air)	\$95.00 35.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Denmark (air) D.K.R. 219.00	174.00	Singapore (air)	\$126.59 75.00
Egypt (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Spain (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Finland (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Spain (air)	\$114.09 63.00
France (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Switzerland (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Germany (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Great Britain (air)	\$145.99 75.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Greece (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Hong Kong (air)	\$134.59 75.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Hungary (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
India (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Indonesia (air)	\$134.59 75.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Iran (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Iraq (air)	\$85.50 49.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Ireland (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Israel (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Italy (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Japan (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Kenya (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Korea (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Koror (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Kuala Lumpur (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Libya (air)	\$85.50 49.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Luxembourg (air)	\$2,050.00 1,125.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Malaysia (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Mexico (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Netherlands (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
New Zealand (air)	\$142.00 77.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Norway (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Pakistan (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Philippines (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Poland (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Portugal (air)	\$1,025.00 580.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Romania (air)	\$95.00 35.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Singapore (air)	\$126.59 75.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Spain (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Spain (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Switzerland (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00
Taiwan (air)	\$114.09 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$114.09

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Please, send the newspaper by mail for ☐ 6 mos. ☐ 3 mos.
☐ 12 mos. rate (6 x 2)

Saving 25% of the regular subscription rate.

NAME

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH ORDER
to: International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 PARIS,
Cedex 08, France. For accounting purposes, pro-forma invoices
are available on request.

THIS OFFER FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS

كذا من أهل

-1975- Stocks and Bonds					-1975- Stocks and Bonds					-1975- Stocks and Bonds					-1975- Stocks and Bonds				
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	5% High Low Last Crge	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	5% High Low Last Crge	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	5% High Low Last Crge	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	5% High Low Last Crge
(Continued from preceding page.)																			
22 1/2	15 1/2	NYSEB 2.20	6.46	64 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2				16 1/2	7 1/2	Pickard 10 1/2	7	25	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
9 1/2	7 1/2	NYSEB p88.80		2200	84	22 1/2	84	22 1/2	84	22 1/2	84	22 1/2	84	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	12 1/2	14 1/2	16 1/2	46	46
22 1/2	14 1/2	NYSEB p77.12		2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21	22 1/2	21								

1000

هكذا من أهل

-By Will Wenz

A 15x15 crossword puzzle grid. The grid is composed of white squares for letters and black squares for empty space. The numbers 1 through 55 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is as follows:

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20					21						22			
					23						24	25		
26	27	28										30	31	
32							33						34	35
36							37	38				39		
40							41						42	
							43						44	
							45						46	
							47						48	
49	50	51											53	54
56							57	58					59	
60							61						62	
63							64							65

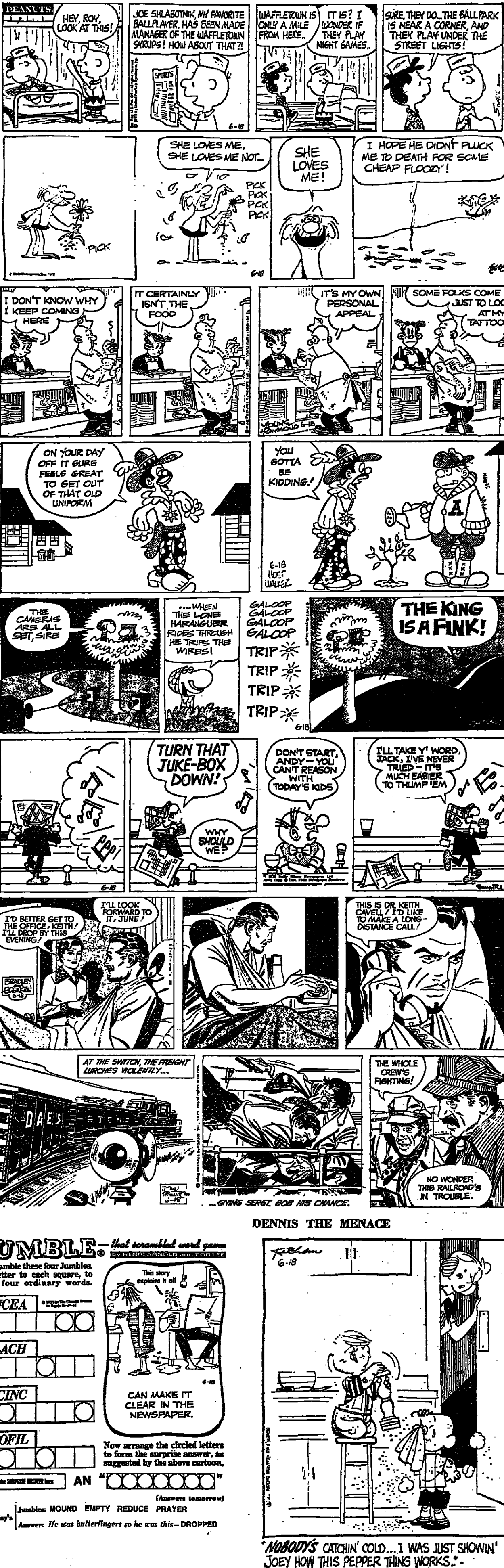
	C	F		C	F		
ALGARETE	19	64	Fair	MADRID	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	60	Showers	MILAN	17	63	Rain
ANTWERP	18	62	Cloudy	MOSCOW	20	74	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	62	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Cloudy
BRISTOL	19	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	20	68	Cloudy
BREMEN	19	68	Cloudy	NICE	24	75	Cloudy
BREITENBURG	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	Rain	PARIS	15	58	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	66	Cloudy
CAIRO	20	62	Rain	ROME	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	63	Fair	SOFIA	19	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ST. PETERSBURG	18	64	Cloudy
DARTMOUTH	19	62	Cloudy	TEHRAN	20	84	Overcast
DUBLIN	15	58	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	63	Cloudy
DUNDEE	11	52	Cloudy	TOKYO	20	67	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy	VENICE	24	75	Cloudy
ELLENBERG	19	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	65	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	67	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	53	Showers	WASHINGTON	20	79	Cloudy
GLASGOW	16	51	Rain	ZURICH	17	53	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	23	73	Fair				
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy				
LIVORN	19	65	Cloudy				
LONDON	17	63	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(Tenerife's readings at U.S. Standard Time)

at 1700 GAT, others at 1200 GAT.

The net asset values quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the I.H.T. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.					
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$8.90				LP76.90
(w) American Overseas Inv. Fd.....	\$8.90				10.09
(w) Apollo/Tennessie Ind. Pr.....	\$PWS78.78				51.97
(w) Austral Select Fd.....	\$3.20				52.40
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:					
(d) Baymond.....	\$FIP90.30		+ (w) L&B-T Multi-Inv. Fd.....	\$F760	
(d) Conbar.....	\$F719		(w) L&B-T Income Fund.....	\$F64.50	
(d) Grobar.....	\$F706		(w) Luxtime.....	\$F12.92	
(d) Sclay.....	\$F706		(d) Mediobank Int'l Fund.....	\$11.92	
(w) Spreinvest.....	\$13.43		(d) Neustar.....	\$12.92	
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.....	\$11.94		(d) Newcap Inv. Fund.....	\$6.94	
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4.25		(w) N.A.M.I.....	\$6.94	
(d) Europ. Pub. Fd.....	\$4.25		(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.....	\$6.34	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			(w) O.N.P. Fd.....	\$7.94	
(w) Capital Intl.....	\$13.92		(w) Pegasos.....	\$7.24	
(w) Capital (Latin S.A.).....	\$9.43		(d) Potnam Int'l Fund.....	\$21.90	
(d) Capital Rentinvest.....	L7907		(d) Renta Fund.....	L77.92	
(w) Capital Offshore.....	\$11.94		(d) Renta Capital Fd.....	L77.92	
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l. Certifd.....	\$7.23		(d) Renteninvest.....	L78.92	
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l. Certifd.....	\$11.94		(d) Safe Fund.....	\$4.72	
(d) Eurocap. Bond Fd.....	\$8.12		(d) Safe Trade Fund.....	\$2.92	
			(w) Samiral Portfolio.....	\$F750.50	
CREDIT SUISSE:					
(d) Cansae.....	\$F746				
(d) C&S Bonds-Swiss.....	\$F71.50				
(d) C&S Fonds-Int'l.....	\$PWS78.78				
(d) Credit Suisse.....	\$F746				
(d) Eurovalor.....	\$F120.50				
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.....	\$4.42				
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:					
(w) C.S. Americas Fd.....	\$9.77				
(w) C.S. Europe Fd.....	\$5.34				
(w) D.G.C.....	\$F71.50				
(d) Delta Invest. Fund.....	\$8.92				
(d) Delta Multinatl.....	\$7.92				
(d) Delta Int'l Fund.....	Yen 11.92				
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-dir.).....	\$1.44				
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$11.12				
(d) Eurofund.....	\$11.92				
(w) Europe Obligations.....	LFPS6				
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:					
(d) Concentra.....	DM20.20				
(d) Intl. Rentinvested.....	DM1.20				
FIDELITY:					
(w) Fidelity Eurolat.....	\$7.94				
(w) Fidelity European.....	\$14.60				
(w) Fidelity World Fd.....	\$21.17				
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fd.....	\$11.92				
(d) Fiducor.....	\$F729				
(w) First Internt' Fd.....	\$110.78				
(w) First Intl. Healy Sec.....	\$14.67				
(w) First City Fund.....	\$11.92				
(d) Fiat Security Cap Fd.....	\$23.44				
(d) Fleming Fund S.A.....	\$21.92				
(d) Flemish Japan Fund.....	\$20.23				
(d) Foreign Bond Fd.....	\$21.92				
(d) Formula Selection Fd.....	\$F734.44				
(d) Fondella.....	\$11.20				
(d) Fund. Relations.....	\$F74.46				
(d) Fund of N.Y. ex-divid.....	\$9.92				
(d) Fund Australis Fd.....	Aus \$7.06				
G.F. (BERNARD) LIMITED:					
(w) Berry Int'l Puna.....	\$10.25				
(w) Berry Fac. Ltd.....	\$24.81				
(w) Bona.....	\$11.92				
(w) Guardian Gr. Fo. Int'l.....	\$7.48				
(w) Hansmann Belgia. NV.....	\$5,880.65				
(w) H. Roby.....	\$23.92				
(d) Incfund.....	\$9.97				
(d) Interlic.....	\$F724.85				
(d) J.B. & J. S.A.....	\$21.92				
(w) Internatrust Fund.....	\$98.56				
(d) Intl. Income Fund.....	\$22.76				
(d) Intl. Japan Ltd.....	Can. \$4.46				
(d) Intl. Securities Fund.....	\$8.35				
(d) Interntrust Int'l. P. S.A.....	\$2.92		</		

Teste



THE TWENTIES

Reviewed by Joseph Epstein

EDWARD WILSON's notebooks, as Leon Edel informs us in his editor's foreword to nearly 2,125 manuscript pages, in 41 skout ledger-type copybooks." The am- plitude of the material is a re- minder that Wilson, though he often thought himself an 18th- century man in spirit and inter- est, was a writer of the 19th century in energy. Next spring a collection of his letters will ap- pear, and this will be followed by further volumes of diaries and notebooks, in a uniform edition, on the thirties, the forties, and the fifties. Before his death Wilson chose Prof. Edel as his editor, and the choice was an astute one. In dedication to Henry James' education and taste and in interests, Wilson more than a little resembles Henry James, whose biographer Prof. Edel has been. No one who has read Prof. Edel's five-volume history of the novel can doubt it, but an indisputable point about Prof. Edel is that no one among contemporary critics has a keener sense of the organization of the life of a literary man. As he had done recently in the first volume of his edition of the letters of Henry James, Prof. Edel here provides an introduction, brief sections of interstitial prose of an explanatory kind, and for the most part stands back to let the book go out into the world on its own legs. The backbone of scholarly editing is set in the reader's path, which is as Wilson

up less with the public than the private Edward Wilson, though even here his words are lucid. Only fleeting bits are provided of Edna St. V. Millay, the great love of Wil- son's early manhood. Mary Blais first wife, and Margaret his second, pass through pages without ever quite loosing their Wilson focus. Wilson's close friend, Rosalind, is mentioned scarcely twice upon a large patch of landscape pro- vided more than a fair she longueurs. Too often we are in on the state of Wilson's without being supplied the particulars that brought that of mind about. Wilson was troubled by a cancer of the throat; this book published; and it is useful to have his journals in print, it needs to be said. "The Twenties" does not, on its own as vintage "Cecilia," it fails for "Update," in this r It has to be read, and as part of the Wilson pen- may one day provide tede a fine Wilson-like study of how some people who only first coming to the son's writing. "The Tr would be a poor, perhaps astruous, place to begin.

Part of the problem is Edmund Wilson's own relat low that was that was much involved in it but not of it.

wanted it. The first question to be asked about a writer's diaries and notebooks is for whom were they written—who is the intended audience? The function of the notebooks can function in any number of ways—as an attempt to freeze time, as a poor man's psychoanalysis, as a conscious work of literature. Wilson's function in all these ways. Even though he intended to publish them, the intended audience for the entries seems contained in "The Twenties" now contained in "Have been Wilson himself, for one of the things that the book makes clear is Wilson's absolute dependence on writing. He appears to have been a man for whom nothing was quite real till he had written it down.

"The Twenties" contains entries on three broad categories of in-

tered: documentation on the life of the decade, Wilson's development as a writer, and Wilson's personal life, his often messy social life. Of the 1920s, a decade for which there is much nostalgia and considerably less understanding, he is excellent. Especially is he good on filling in the other, the underside of the twenties, the "dark" years, the years where "the orchestra was stewed," of houses full of "gaety, highballs, and sunlight," and devises a list for an Ideal Party; but ranged alongside this are the social breakdown, the alcoholism, the venereal diseases.

In fact "The Twenties" is taken

A single entry in "Twenties" notes: "The days we embrace men and love men. There was always a twelfth man about Wilson, right in his mind." The twelfth man is his last book, "Ustacare," where "I sit here in this old life alone." Although Wilson's work has always seemed one of unascendency, proceeding by ascending and upward lines, one impressive linear accomplishment to the next, he had much rocky terrain to traverse. "The Twenties" provides a more detailed topographic chart of that terrain than any other, and might have been expected. The pain portrayed, this, the first volume of diaries and notebooks, in no diminishes Edmund Wilson's accomplishments: if anything makes them appear even greater. Only one of his strengths, the measure of his strength,

ALVINO FRASEBAST
LAIC BUFOSS MYLON
SRS STYET ASSERS
POOR ABUM
STAROF OFHEARTS
HAYINGAGOODLOOK
AXED ALLOR LWIT
WIRE SEELS YELP

By Alan Truss

South's opening bid of one club was a dangerous hand with less natural than might appear. He and his teammate were using a "strong diamond," and one club is a catch-all for hands unsuitable for other openings. Hoping to take advantage of the ambiguity, West jumped to three clubs, presumably with no view of the adverse vulnerability.

North made a negative double, and South had a problem. He considered passing for penalties, an action that would probably have produced 500 points for North-South. If North led a club heart, West would escape for down one.

However, the defensive prospects were not clear, and South went up bidding three no-trump. Looking only at the North-South cards, this contract seems virtually hopeless, but the 7-2 heart division, indicated by the bidding, keeps South's chances alive.

South ducked the opening heart lead and won the heart continuation. It might seem that he was still some way short of nine tricks, but in fact there was no defense. As the cards lie, one winning road would be to play spades, finessing either the nine or the jack on the second round.

With the West hand out of business, South would wind up with three spade tricks, one heart trick, four diamond tricks and one club trick. However, this play moves West to have a spade heart.

Instead, South cashed the K-Q of diamonds and led to the ace in dummy. This subjected East to a peculiar squeeze. If he played a spade, it would make easier for South to make tricks in that suit. Why played a club, South led it from the dummy.

East won with the king continued clubs. This gave no trouble. He won with queen on the third round played a fourth round. No fifth club was the ninth without the spades having bearing.

If East had ducked the lead, South would have p the queen, since he had some that East held the but not necessarily the. When the queen won, would have had a market play.

By cashing the spade at diamond nine and leading i he could force a spade lead East. Equally, he could so clubs with good effect.

